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ESTABLISHED 1887

Israel Agrees 'in Principle' to U.S. Beirut Plan

Planes Attack Beirut, Syrian Missile Batteries

merrilla targets in West Beirut on Fuesday and attacked Syrian misle batteries in eastern Lebanon. The raids began shortly after Menachem Begin's government approved "in principle" U.S. plans to evacuate the Palestine Liber-

ation Organization but demanded. changes in the proposal.

The Tel Aviv command said planes knocked out a battery of Syrian SAM-9 anti-aircraft misiles that had been moved into Lebanon's castern Bekaa Valley despite Israel's insistence that the

area be empty of such weapons. It was the third time Israel had at-tacked Syrian missiles in Lebanon since it agreed to a cease-fire with Syria on June 11. Israeli planes also attacked Paiestiman guerrilla positions in the Borge Baraini refugee camp south of Beinut in retaliation for ceasefire violations by the guerrillas, the command said. It said the camp

was almost empty of civilizns and that it had become a guerrilla base. ... The command's communique accused the guerrillas of harassing Israeli troops with mortar, bazoo-ka and light-arms fire. All planes

returned safely, it said. The air assaults began at 2 p.m. drawing anti-aircraft fire from PLO batteries. The Borge Baraini camp and its approaches took the brunt of the first air strikes.

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Jets later dive-bombed the Fakbani neighborhood in which the PLO headquarters is situated, the Chatila refugee camp, the Bir Has-san residential neighborhood along tricity and food supplies. The flow and Israel's blockade.

BEIRUT — Israeli jets raided cle on the highway to the airport perfills targets in West Beirut on Privately owned Lebanese radio

stations said initial reports showed 16 people killed or wounded in the first 45 minutes of dive-bombing. It was the second straight day of aerial bombardment. Lebanese po-lice said Monday's assaults left 46 dead and 89 wounded in West

The Israeli command later annonnced that two Israeli soldiers were killed Tuesday when their vehicle hit a guerrilla mine near Ein Zahlata, nine miles (14 kilometers) southeast of Beirut. Lebanon's premier, Shafiq al-

Wazzan, said the air attacks showed Israel's determination to keep up the military pressure until the PLO evacuation from Beirut had begun. It appears this military pressure is not going to ease before the PLO departure," he

The Israelis deployed 40 tanks and armored personnel carriers around the port of Byblos, 22 miles north of Beirut, apparently to keep U.S. and French ships from sending peacekeeping forces ashore before final approval of the withdrawal plan, Lebanon's state radio reported.

Beirut's Phalangist radio said a car bomb packed with 132 pounds (60 kilograms) of explosives blew up Tuesday in the northern city of Tripoli, killing 12 and injuring 45, outside the office of the Arab Liberation Party of a former premier,



A group of women, all residents of Beirut, carried signs calling for peace in Lebanon at the Galerie Samaan Crossing.

of water has been restored, but the pressure is so low that most citizens have to fill cans at smashed underground pipes or street-level

Women medical volunteers crossed Tuesday into the no man's land dividing East and West Beirut to protest the killing of civilians

Lebanese militiamen working with the Israeli troops halted the demonstrators at the Galerie Samaan Crossing of the Green Line. Israeli officers refused to accept a petition from the women, who had walked a mile across the bomb-shattered middle ground, so

the searing heat. West Beirut resi-dents fleeing to the east passed chapel at his summer residence at dents fleeing to the east passed

Pope John Paul II sent Mother Tuesday to show his concern for the victims of the war, Vatican sources said. Mother Teresa prayed with the pope at an early ton.

Castel Gandolfo.

The Soviet Union denounced "double-faced" Arab leaders in its Teresa of Calcutta to Beirut on sharpest criticism yet of Arab countries, accusing them of failing to help the Palestinians against Israel and for pandering to Washing-

But Cabinet Offers Set Of Counterproposals

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — The Israeli
overnment accepted "in princi-Tuesday an evacuation plan for the Palestinian guerrillas trapped in West Beirut but it demanded first a complete listing of the guerrillas' destinations and suggested that U.S. troops make up the first element of a multinational force that would oversee the

The Israeli response was relayed Tuesday afternoon to the U.S. mediator, Philip C. Habib, who flew to Jerusalem from Beirut Tuesday night to meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Habib, the chief architect of the evacuation plan, was known to believe that speedy ratification of its contents was necessary to pre-

vent the fragile series of compromises from unraveling The Israeli counterproposals. one of which was labeled a "precondition" and the others as "suggested amendments," were hammered out during a four-hour

Cabinet meeting here Tuesday. They amounted to a general acceptance of the plan and the opening of negotiations over its details. A senior Israeli official said further negotiations could take "days but not weeks" before there was a

final agreement involving Israel, Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the three countries that are to supply troops to the multinational force -United States, France and Italy. In a statement read after follow-

ing the Cabinet meeting by Dan Merridor, the Cabinet secretary, the Begin government declared that "a precondition for any deci-sion on the contents of the document is that the government of Is-rael speedily receive a full list of all the countries of destination ready to accept the terrorists, the total number being absolutely equiva-lent to the number of terrorists in

Estimates of the number of PLO guerrillas and Syrian troops trapped inside West Beirut range from 6,900 to 10,000. Mr. Merridor, saying only that "we have our sources" to determine the correct number, refused to give the Israeli count, although Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in a Tuesday that there were 12,000 PLO guerrillas in the Lebanese

Guerrilla Dispersal Sources familiar with the negoti-

ations said Monday that Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Sudan had agreed to accept the Palestinians and that there would be a haven for all the gnerrillas even without the participation of Egypt, which is under pressure to accept up to 3,000 of them. The Israeli demand Tuesday was for a precise count of how many guerrillas were destined for which countries as well as the names of the guerrillas collected

way, according to the plan, the remainder of the multinational force er of Israel's opposition Labor Parmainder of the multinational force ty. The State Department issued a would enter the city.

The total multinational force is to be composed of 800 French troops, 800 U.S. troops and 400 Italian troops. They are to be but-tressed by regular Lebanese Army

Mr. Merridor said Israel re-mained opposed to the early de-ployment of any element of the multinational force, fearing that this would provide the PLO guer-rillas with a protective screen should they renege on their Sources said that Israel did not

Israel's Shimon Peres says Labor alignment will oppose prolonged occupation of Lebanon. Page 2.

formally propose American troops for an early deployment role. But senior officials made clear that Israeli opposition to any early deployment would be considerably softened if the troops in question were American rather than

UN Observers Rejected

Sources said other positions taken by the Israeli government in-cluded a flat rejection of a French-Italian proposal that the multinational force be accompanied by United Nations cease-fire observers. The Israeli Cabinet last week bluntly turned down a UN Security Council resolution authorizing the deployment of cease-fire ob-servers around Beirut.

The sources said Israel was also manding that before the evacuation begins, Syria return a captured Israeli pilot shot down over eastern Lebanon and that the bodies of nine soldiers who the Israelis say were captured and later killed the PLO during this war and the 1978 Israeli invasion of Lebanon be returned to Israel. It is understood that the with-

drawal of the PLO guerrillas is to begin within a week of a final agreement and is to be phased over days from the time it begins The draft evacuation plan delivered to Mr. Begin is also said to contain assurances to Israel that if after the 15 days elapse some defiant guerrillas remain in Beirut, the multinational force will be withdrawn, leaving the remaining Palestinians to the mercy of the Is-Christian allies. The multinational units are to

stay in Beirnt no more than 30 days in any event, according to the

White House Statement WASHINGTON (Reuters) -

The White House on Tuesday welcomed Israel's conditional approval of a U.S.-promoted peace plan "as an essential element in getting the problem solved in Beirut," and said the United States was cantiously optimistic that outstanding problems could be solved.

A White House statement said the United States was encouraged by the momentum in negotiations to settle the Lebanon crisis, adding, "It is our belief that negotiations can best move forward when the cease-fire is carefully observed by all parties."

It was issued by the deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, shortly after President Reagan conferred with Shimon Peres, leadsimilar statement.

Weinberger Defends U.S. Nuclear Plan

Says Proposal Averts Atomic Hair Trigger'

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service

VASHINGIUN Defense Caspar W. Weinberger says that the Reagan administra-tion has formulated a plan to wage a protracted nuclear war to avert what he called a "hair-trigger situ-

The defense secretary said Mon-day that the United States was trying to ensure that we didn't have a situation in which deterrent forces had to be used very quickly lest they be destroyed." This is what he said would cause a hair-

trigger situation. Mr. Weinberge Weinberger said that the United States must preclude being forced to choose between firing its entire force of nuclear weapons immediately after a Soviet attack or letting it be destroyed. He also assailed critics of the ad-

ministration's policy who have protested against provisions that call for the United States to prevail in nuclear war by ending the conflict on favorable terms with some nuclear weapons intact.

Asserting that there is no alternative, Mr. Weinberger declared: You show me a secretary of defense who's planning not to prevail and I'll show you a secretary of defense who ought to be impeached.

"I've been to several meetings at which the word 'prevail' has been

said. "What does he want; does he want us to plan not to prevail?" In defending the nuclear doctrine that has stirred discussion since it was disclosed in late May, Mr. Weinberger reiterated his view that nuclear war is not winnable. He added that "we certainly are

planning not to be defeated." Critics of the policy have contended that nuclear war, once be-gin, could not be controlled and would quickly escalate to an allout exchange. Asked whether a prolonged, calibrated nuclear war was possible, Mr. Weinberger said: "I just don't have any idea; I don't know that anybody has any idea."

Included in Maneuvers

He said contingencies for waging protracted nuclear war are in-cluded in all planning command

exercises and war games.

Mr. Weinberger contended that the administration's policy was distorted in news accounts of the Reagan administration's five-year defense plan. He said those news accounts generated opposition to U.S. policy among Europeans, advocates of a unclear freeze and others who help form public opinion on defense.

It was reported in May that the Defense Department has devel-oped a new five year defense plan that accepts the premise that nuclear war could be protracted and, under the plan, the U.S. armed forces would be ordered to prepare for nuclear counterattack against the Soviet Union "over a protract-

ed period."
We have spent a very large (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Owner Jo Goldenberg outside his Paris restaurant Tuesday.

James G. Watt of thinking small

But his program to make a billion.

acres of the outer continental shelf

available to oil and gas companies

is staggering even by his own ambitious standards.

Only a fraction of that acreage is likely to be drilled. Nonetheless,

several fundamental questions:

• Will American citizens

receive a fair return for the vast

resources, now public property,

that will be turned over to private

corporations in such a relatively

• Is the accelerated develop-

ment of offshore oil really the best

way to reduce the nation's reliance

The Reagan administration and

most of the oil industry obviously

believe the answer to all those

questions is yes. Critics, including

many coastal states, fishing and

tourist industries and environmen-

tal groups, answer with an alarmed

on overseas sources of energy?

and economies?

short period of time?

Begin Warns France on Terrorism

Issues Call for Self-Defense Unless Government Acts

Compiled by Our Staff Fram Dispatches JERUSALEM — After a gun and grenade attack on a popular Jewish restaurant in Paris in which six persons were killed, Prime Min-Menachem Begin of Israel said Tuesday he would call on young Jews in France to defend themselves if the government did not take action against neo-Nazi

they read their petition aloud in

In Paris, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre of France promised French Jews that everything was being done to protect them. The French government made no direct comment on Mr. Begin's re-

Mr. Begin's statement said: "Again the cry 'Death to Jews' can be heard in the streets of Paris as it was during the time of the Dreyfus

"I am proud to be the head of a democratic Israel, but above all I am a Jew. If France does not prevent the appearance of neo-Nazi manifestations, of the murder of Jews just because they are Jews, I will not hesitate as a Jew to call upon our young people living in France to actively defend the lives of Jews and their human dignity."
Prominent French Jews, including Alain de Rothschild, speaking after a meeting with Prime Minis-ter Pierre Mauroy, rejected the idea of French Jews forming pri-

vate militias.
About 700 Jews demonstrated Tuesday night at the Israeli Embassy in Paris. Small groups in the crowd got into shoving and shouting matches with camera crews ued to operate, first under Iraqi filming the two-hour demonstra- and then Syrian protection. The demonstrators then broke

through a thin police line near the embassy and marched up the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe, blocking traffic for nearly an hour before dispersing. Several Jewish organizations withdrew at government rec from the demonstration.

The Arab League, condemning France's government is criticized over the attack. Page 2.

the terrorist attack, said Tuesday such atrocities only served Israeli

interests. "Only Israel can gain from such an occasion to justify the genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese people," a communiqué said. As pressure mounted in France because of recent political violence

by several extremist groups, the police said they were hunting for four or live men. Mr. Defferre hinted that the attack was carried out by followers of a Palestinian extremist, Salah Banna, whose code name is Abu

Mr. Defferre said that the same kind of weapon, a Polish-made submachine gun known as WZ-3, was used in the attack on the restanrant, Jo Goldenberg's, in Paris and in two earlier attacks in other countries. The press linked both of them to Abu Nidal, who though expelled from the PLO has contin-

The two operations mentioned by Mr. Defferre were an attack on

a Vienna synagogue in 1981 and an assassination attempt on the Israeli ambassador in London in May.
Witnesses said two or three men,

ranean" appearance, entered the restaurant. They threw a grenade and shot methodically at staff and customers. Then they backed out into the street and fired calmly at people hiding in doorways.

Jo Goldenberg reopened his delicatessen Tuesday, but the restaurant remained closed. The chef was

one of those wounded in the at-Two of those killed in the attack were Americans. Two other Americans and four Italian tourists were among the 22 wounded.

One of the dead Americans was Ann van Zanten, 31, of Evanston, III., who was sightseeing on the Rue des Rosiers when the gunmen struck. Her husband, David, 37, was wounded by shrapnel. The other dead American was identified as Grace Cutler, who was with

a tour group. The police also said eight persons were being questioned about recent bombings in Paris for which responsibility has been claimed by an organization called Direct Action. The underground group claimed to have bombed the restaurant, but it later issued a denial.

The suggestion by Israeli offi-cials that 200 to 300 American, not French, troops be the first element of the multinational force to land in Beirut appeared to be Israel's asking price for backing off its previous insistence that no part of the force enter the city until more than half the PLO guerrillas had left. After the evacuation is well under

China Is Flawed Haven For Vietnam Refugees

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service KUNMING, China - Vivid red

flame trees blossom among the teak and encalyptus in the valley of Ganba, tucked 2,700 feet high in the rugged green mountains of southern Yunnan province.

The isolated valley, situated 45 miles north of China's border with Vietnam and Laos, has also sprouted settlements of Vietnamese refugees who have been put to work growing and cutting sugar cane for a refinery on the sprawling Ganzhuang state farm. The refugees, often homesick or

restless, are among 265,000 Indochinese resettled by China, usually in state-rum farm and fishing communities. China ranks behind only the United States among countries that opened their doors to refugees from Indochina. The United States has resettled more than half a mil-

 China has accepted refugees. even as other Asian countries keep turning them away. There are 105,000 in Guangdong, 100,000 in Guangxi, 40,000 in Yunnan and 20,000 in Fujian province.

Jacques Mouchet, the Pekingbased representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, estimates that 85 per-cent of these are of ethnic Chinese descent, with the rest being Vietnamese and various Southeast Asi-

The refugees flooded overland into China, starting four years ago, after most were expelled from Vietnam because they were of Chinese descent. Instead of placing them in refugee camps, China tried to disperse them to state farms. During a visit to Peking in September, Poul Hartling, the UN

high commissioner for refugees, praised China's response as unique in Asia." But at least some want to move on, ostensibly to join relatives more comfortably settled in the

West, but also because they dislike the bleak rural life, ideological constraints and Spartan conditions Hundreds of refugees tried sneaking through Canton into Hong Kong and Macao as illegal immigrants until the authorities

there started repatriating them to China. They are no longer considered refugees once they have lived in China for six months. At least 5,000 have asked about joining relatives in the West. About 700 have been allowed to

leave China to do so. Reunions are permitted only for immediate family members. The Ganzhuang state farm, which was set up as a home for returning overseas Chinese, previ-

ously absorbed 1.500 ethnic Chi-

nese who were expelled from In-

donesia in 1968. The farm now has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

hurled at me with great venom by some fellow," Mr. Weinberger Private Use of the Public Domain: Doubts Remain on U.S. Oil Leases When Mr. Watt announced his ed that the United States has an By Philip Shabecoff final five-year plan recently, enviexcellent safety record on offshore oil drilling. He said that about \$250 million had been spent to New York Times Service ronmental groups and several state WASHINGTON - No one has governments immediately sued un-der the Outer Continental Shelf ever accused Interior Secretary

Lands Act Amendments of 1978,

seeking to require him to consider potential environmental damage

and other factors before proceed-

ing. The outer continental shelf be-

gins three miles from the coastline.

The Natural Resources Defense

the magnitude of the program — a shift from leasing 2.5 percent of the continental shelf in the past 28 **NEWS ANALYSIS** Council, one of the environmental years to making almost all of it groups, warned that the program posed "a broad range of environ-mental threats," including the po-tential for "catastrophic" oil spills available in the next five - raises • Can so much of the ocean be leased so quickly without severe damage to coastal environments as well as chronic low-level pollution from tanker and drilling oper-

> Frances Beinicke of the council said, "We don't believe the effects of oil pollution, especially the subtle long-term effects, have been ad-equately studied." She said the science committee of the Interior Department's Outer Continental Shelf Advisory Board had urged that further scientific research be done on the potential impacts. Much needs to be learned, for example, about the effect of drilling and oil pollution on the frigid wa-

> ters off Alaska. But J. Robinson West, assistant secretary of the interior for policy, budget and administration, insist-

study the effects of oil spills and other environmental hazards and that no significant impact on the marine or coastal environments had been found. Another major point of conten-

tion in the offshore program is whether the Interior Department will be able to meet the law's re-quirements that fair market value be obtained for the public's oil resources and that it foster real competition for those resources.

the Interior Department, oil and gas companies are required to make a minimum bid of \$150 per offshore acre, an increase from \$25

available will inevitably depress the level of bids and reduce competition for the tracts.

Under the system now used by

an acre. The government collects a royalty on oil actually drilled of 12.5 percent, for difficult frontier areas, to 16.3 percent. The government also collects taxes from the oil companies. Critics of the plan predict that the size of the acreage being made

Edwin Rothschild, spokesman for the Citizen-Labor Energy Coalition, a nonprofit group, said that because the bidding on the huge areas involved would require so much "up front" cash only the gi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



James G. Watt: No fire sale for offshore oil.

INSIDE

E Russian rudeness begins at Moscow's airport. Passengers off international flights fidget while a stony-faced KGB man scrutin-izes passports and visas and new arrivals almost feel that arrest is imminent. The encounter sets the pattern.

■ Argentina's new army government, haunted by the thousands of disappearances and other human rights offenses attributed to military rule, is seeking to curtail any review of the alleged abuses before allowing a civilian government to take power. President Reagan broke the momentum of a conservative revolt

YOU, Tel: 0217 - 17203

against his proposed tax increase by signing up one of the revolt's leaders, former White House political adviser Lyn Nofziger, to spearhead promotion for the legislation.

Page 3.

House Panel

Votes to End

Pipeline Ban

Sanctions on Russians

Held Likely to Remain

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Ignoring a

last-minute administration appeal, the House Foreign Affairs Com-mittee voted Tuesday to reverse

President Reagan's imposition of sanctions against the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

mittee joined a majority of Demo-

crats in voting to rescind decisions

by which Mr. Reagan had sought to block or delay the pipeline. The

bill, passed by a vote of 22 to 12,

declares the sanctions no longer ef-

The majority argued that the sanctions had proven ineffective, that they had deeply split the U.S.-Western Europe alliance and that

they had cost thousands of Ameri-

cans iobs because of lost sales in

pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union.

A Pointed Rebuil

Although passage of the bill was pointed rebuff to the White

House, the measure is unlikely to

result in an actual reversal of poli-cy. It faces strong opposition on the House floor and even stronger

opposition in the Senate and, if passed, would probably be vetoed

Its supporters agreed that even if the bill became law the president

could still invoke sections of the

Export Administration Act to put

Secretary of State George P.

Shultz, in a letter delivered to committee members shortly before the

vote, appealed for defeat of the

Its passage, Mr. Shultz warned,

would severely cripple the presi-dent's ability to pursue one of his

major foreign policy goals and limit his flexibility and authority to

deal with a crisis of major impor-

He said that it would "remove a

ignificant instrument of pressure

on the Soviet Union and impede the process of finding a common, long-term East-West trade strategy with our allies."

tance to the West."

the sanctions in place again.

by the president.

Seven Republicans on the com-

Angola Reportedly Accepts Plan For Withdrawal of Cuban Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WINDHOEK, South-West Africa - Angola has agreed with the United States and France on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from its territory before independence elections are held for South-West Africa (Namibia), the pro-govern-ment newspaper Die Republikein said Tuesday.

In return for repatriating the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, Luanda would receive Western economic aid, the paper

Meanwhile, South Africa's administrator general for South-West Africa, Danie Hough, reiterated that there could be no peace settlement for the former German colony until the Cubans went home. The observer representing the

South-West Africa People's Organ-ization guerrilla group at the Unit-ed Nations, Theo-Ben Guirrab, operation. He did not say when the was quoted last week as saying that while the presence of the Cubans could not be linked to a Namibia settlement he would welcome any "normalization reached between Luanda and Washington." This appeared to be an indi rect endorsement of a withdrawal.

(See Insights, Page 7, for a report on a journey through Nami-bia, a confused and unhappy terri-

In a military development Tuesday, a South African Defense Force spokesman said SWAPO guerrillas shot down a belicopter carrying troops on an attack on insurgent positions in southern Angola, killing 15 airmen and sol-

Kenyan Coup Damage Is Put at \$120 Million

NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi said Tuesday that last week's attempted coup caused \$120 million in property damage. Revising the death toll from 129, he said 145 persons, mostly air force rebels, were killed in the up-

rising.
Mr. Moi announced the statistics during a 30-minute meeting of the executive council of his rating Kenya African National Union

The \$120-million damage figure represents a massive blow to the country's already wobbly economy. It equals haif of Kenya's for-eign exchange earnings from its most important export crop, cof-

Insurance companies have taken out full-page newspaper advertise-ments informing shop and factory owners that their policies do not cover damage incurred during the coup attempt. Businessmen have appealed to the government for help in replacing lost stocks.

Foreign exchange dealings, which had been suspended since the coup, were resumed Tuesday, with the shilling losing some ground to the dollar but holding steady as a second to the standard stadies.

steady against the pound sterling and Deutsche mark. Loyalty Marches

Kenyans staged their second consecutive day of loyalty marches throughout the country in support Mr. Moi. Church services were held in major urban centers to give thanks for the failure of the coup

Police and army units continued house-to-house searches in some suburbs of Nairobi in an effort to find property taken from shops furing the looting that followed

the coup attempt.

Courts stepped up their pace in dealing with looters. More than 400 persons have been sentenced to prison terms of between 14 and 30 months. Officials earlier reported arresting 1,000 persons on loot-

attack took place.

Peace talks between a five-nation Western group, composed of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, the SWAPO guerrillas of Sam Nujoma and other parties are scheduled to resume Thursday in New York.

At that meeting, Die Republikein said, Mr. Nujoma would be presented with details of the agreement on Cuban withdrawal and told to "shut his mouth."

Mr. Hough, in a statement, did not reply directly to remarks reportedly made in Tripoli by Mr. Nujona that he was ready to sign a cease-fire in the 16-year bush war with South Africa if Pretoria did the same. Die Republikein has already predicted that a provisional cease-fire would be called for Aug. 15, with a formal end to hostilities

Windhoek radio quoted Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Ministers' Council and of the ruling multira-cial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, as saying a trial cease-fire would not automatically mean immediate implementation of the UN-backed peace plan leading to elections under UN supervision. But he said it could permit the creation of a climate for further nezotiations.

Cease-Fire Talks at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT)—Four South African mili-tary officers held three days of unannounced meetings with offi-cials here last week to plan how the United Nations would monitor a cease-fire leading to independ-ence in South-West Africa.

Both sides said Monday the talks went well. Officials said they had won agreement on a series of practical measures for the UN troops that would supervise the e-fire, if one is fixed.

Also Tuesday, the Angolan news agency, Angop, quoted SWAPO as saying the group had killed 30 South African soldiers in an attack last Wednesday.

Controversy in Europe

The president's decision to block sales to the Soviet Union of technology and pipe-laying equip-ment caused controversy in Western Europe and Japan. Mr. Reagan's order also sought to block the sales of foreign companies licensed by American con-

Several allies have decided to ignore Mr. Reagan's decision and sell equipment needed by the Soviet Union to build the pipeline.

The administration has contended that the pipeline would signifi-cantly increase Europe's dependence on Soviet energy supplies and would provide the Russians with a large amount of foreign currency.

But committee members Tuesday contended that the sanctions had hurt the West and not the Soviet Union. Sanctions will stiffen Soviet resolve in Poland and "will be no favor to the Polish people," blocki Democrat of Wisconsin.

The political effect of lost jobs was evident in the lop-sided vote. The Republican sponsor of the bill. Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois. said that the sanctions had caused layoffs in his district at two plants that had intended to sell earthmoving equipment to the Soviet

The ranking committee Republi-can, Rep. William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, opposed the bill and defended the sanctions as the president's only method of demonstrating opposition to mar-tial law in Poland. Rep. Broomfield said that the pipeline would double Western Europe's dependence on Soviet energy sources.

Romanian Couple Said to End Fast For Canadian Visa

The Associated Press
BUCHAREST — A Romanian
couple seeking a Canadian immigration visa was reported Tuesday to have ended a weeklong hunger strike in the Canadian Embassy.

An embassy official said in an interview that Mircea Munteanu, 32, a driver from Lugoj, in western Romania, and his wife, Elena, 36, had been provided with food by the embassy for themselves and their two children and had ended their fast. But it was not clear when the couple would receive the Canadian visa.

Meanwhile, another couple, Ruxandra and Sergiu Ratescu said on the 30th day of their hunger strike that they were hopeful of getting official Romanian permission to emigrate to Israel.

"An official of the passport office telephoned us this morning very kindly to tell us that they are ling with our case and that we will hear from them in one or two days," Mrs. Ratescu said in a telephone interview from their Bucha-

Over Terrorist Attack terrorism in West Germany and It-By Joseph Fitchett

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, right, chats with

Shimon Peres, the Israeli opposition leader, in Washington.

Mitterrand Is Criticized

narboring political extremists in

In its defense, the French gov-ernment has suggested that Mon-

day's attack was carried out by a

renegade Palestinian guerrilla, Abu Nidal, whose terrorism is di-

rected against moderate Palestini-

ans and against Jews, apparently with the aim of torpedoing hopes of Palestinian-Israeli accord.

accompanied by atrocities, and the glimmer of Middle East peace has

inflicted this tragedy on my fellow French Jews," said Jean Daniel, editor of the pro-Socialist Nouvel

was criticized by other commenta-

tors for failing to clearly explain its

Middle East policy clearly, thus al-lowing extremists to whip up pas-sions in France about the Arab-Is-

Begin's Charge

gin of Israel drove home this sec-

and accusation when he said

French leaders, in seeking to justi-

Liberation Organization, had created an anti-Semitic climate. He

to Mr. Mitterrand's recent com-

parison of the bombing of Beirut

with the Nazi massacre of most of

the inhabitants of the French vil-

lage of that name during World

The newspaper Le Monde news-

paper rejected the Israeli remarks,

saying that criticism of Israeli poli-

cy could not be described as anti-

Semitism. And a Socialist Party

spokesman said Israel was interfer-

ing in French affairs and fueling

On foreign policy, several Paris newspapers said Mr. Mitterrand had failed to speak out clearly

enough about French policy in a crisis such as that in Lebanon.

Emberrassing Contrast

Criticism on the domestic side

was spearheaded by the opposition

leader, Mayor Jacques Chirac of

Paris, who said that "Paris has be-

come a hunting ground for terror-

The political problem is particu-

larly embarrassing for the Mitter-rand government because France's

recent upsurge in terrorism con-trasts with the successes in curbing

controversy instead of helping

their support for the Palestine

Prime Minister Menachem Be-

But the Mitterrand government

Observateur

racti conflict

War IL

calm passions.

"As every peace approaches, it is

French officials maintain that PARIS - The terrorist killings France could not remain immune in a Jewish neighborhood pro-duced serious political problems indefinitely to the terrorist attacks that have swept Western Europe in for the government of President François Mitterrand on Tuesday: recent years, but the Mitterrand government is accused by oppo-nents of adopting too lax a line on Israel suggested that France's criti-cism of Israeli actions in Lebanon political asylum. had been to blame, while French political opponents accused it of

The Socialist government has refused to deport Basque nationalists sought by Spain for guerrilla activities, and several French Cabinet ministers have spoken sympathetically of the Armenian cause, remarks that critics said condoned terrorism.

Controversy erupted recently when Armenian extremists contended that the French government had pledged to deport rather than imprison activists arrested in France. Although the assertion was denied, the government admitted high-level meetings with Armenian activists

Anti-Terrorist Pledge

In recent months, France's Socialist government has pledged to step up its anti-terrorist efforts, and it refused to release a couple jailed when they were found with bombs in Paris. The two are linked to the international terrorist known as Carlos, whom many French officials suspect of cooper-ating with Abu Nidal, the Palestinian suspected by French officials in Monday's attack in the Marais

This theory links much recent terrorism in France to the critical battle among Middle Eastern fac-tions over whether it is time for the PLO to recognize Israel. The Armenian attacks in France, for example, were unofficially blamed by French aides on Syria, which is also the current protector of Abu

France's difficulties with Syria stem from clashes between the two governments about Lebanon and shout the need for PIO moders.

In addition, French newspapers have repeatedly published reports, never conclusively denied, that the previous French government made a pact with Arab terrorists allowing them to operate in France provided French targets were not hit. The Socialist government, with its initial pro-Israeli leanings, did not renew this pact, and Arab networks stopped sparing France, the

Another problem for France's Socialist government has been dissidence among the intelligence services. Supposed to be the first line of defense against international terrorism. France's overseas intelligence operation contains many officers who reportedly are suspicious of the Socialist Party becau of its political alliance with the

Doubts Remain on U.S. Plan To Lease Offshore Oil Sites

ant oil companies, which control most of the offshore fields already leased, would be able to compete. Lack of competition will ensure that most bids come in near the minimum level, he contended.

We are seeing a wholesale giveaway of the offshore oil lands," Mr. Rothschild said. Mr. West, at the Interior De-

partment, insisted that "this is not a fire sale." He predicted that the tracts expected to be of high value. especially those in the Beaufort Sea off Alaska would attract "an enormous amount of competition" and high bids. Independent oil companies would be able to compete, he said, by banding together to meet the high costs of bidding and exploration.

He said revenues from the offshore program were likely to bring in \$15.7 billion annually starting next year. This is lower than the original estimate of \$18 billion and is still high, according to a report by the General Accounting Office.

There is considerable disagreement that the best way to lessen the nation's dependence on over-seas sources of oil is through a crash program to get at the na-

tion's publicly owned energy reserves, off or on shore. There is, for instance, a broadly held view that such dependence could be reduced by conservation of fuel supplies and the development of new and renewable sources of energy while exploiting public oil reserves in a measured and orderly fashion. Mr. West contended, correctly,

that offshore oil production had been declining in the United States while soaring in most other countries and noted that the most promising new reserves were likely to be found off shore. None of these arguments re-

flects a chief motivating thrust of the offshore program. That is the deeply cherished belief of Mr. Watt and of the Reagan adminis-tration generally that the nation's resources are best used when they are in the bands of the private rather than the public sector.

Curiew Is Lifted in Izmir The Associated Press

IZMIR, Turkey — Martial law authorities have lifted the 2 a.m.-5 a.m. curfew in this Aegean port city of 2 million that was imposed 23 months ago in a crackdown on terrorism, it was announced Tues-

Peres Says Labor Bloc To Oppose Plans for Occupation of Lebanon

By Glenn Frankel

WASHINGTON - The Israeli opposition leader, Shimon Peres, said Monday that the Labor alignment will oppose the government's plan to maintain troops in Lebanon for an indefinite period after the withdrawal of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Israeli officials have said privately that they intend to keep. their forces in Lebanon after the evacuation of the 6,000 to 9,000 PLO members trapped in Berrut until all Syrian troops leave the country. A senior official indicated to reporters here last week that the Israeli occupation could continue

for a prolonged period.
"We don't want to become the policeman of Lebanon under any circumstances," Mr. Peres said Monday, adding later that Leba-non's internal affairs are "not our business "

The former Israeli defense minister said an international peace keeping force, rather than Israeli soldiers, should remain to enforce a peace accord in southern Lebanon. In contrast, the government of Menachem Begin has said it wants any international troops entering Lebanon to oversee the PLO withdrawal to leave within a few

Mr. Peres, whose party has lost two narrow parliamentary elec-tions to Mr. Begin's ruling coalition, urged the Reagan administration to capitalize on the Lebanese crisis to come to grips with what he described as the major Middle East problem — the future of the Palestinian people.

"The real test of the Reagan administration, in my judgment, will be if they can work out a Palestini-an solution," he said. "What you need is a rational strategy."

Mr. Peres urged the administration to pressure both the Begin government and moderate Arab states such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia to support meaningful negotiations on the question of Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-oc-

cupied West Bank. He said moderate Arabs might prove particularly receptive to a Palestiman solution that would enhance the region's security and counter the threat of

Moslem fundamentalists in Iran. He implicitly criticized the United States for not opposing in the past Mr. Begin's policy of promoting Jewish settlements in the West

Bank, where 1.3 million Palestini-

ans live. "I'm not sure the Reagan administration had a clear Palestinian policy," said Mr. Peres, adding that U.S. officials seem to have concluded that the Palestinian problem is insoluble and therefore allowed Mr. Begin to operate with-

The Labor alignment leader said a solution to the Palestinian problem is achievable but warned that the answer must be in the interests of both the Israelis and the Palestinians. He said the United States should not attempt to impose a solution that Israel would find mac-

You must work out a policy that Israel can live with - not a punishment," said Mr. Peres, add-ing that all the parties will have to be prepared to make sacrifices for

As for the future of Lebanon, Mr. Peres suggested that the most viable solution would be for the country to be partitioned and returned to its smaller, post-World War I borders. He indicated, however, that he believes it should be up to the Lebanese not the Israelis, to decide the issue. The Moslem east would be separated, under such a plan, from the Chris-

Mr. Peres said he had mixed feelines about the Israeli invasion. but he criticized Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, the operation's ar-chitect. He said Mr. Sharon had erred militarily in not seizing Bearut chining the first days of the

Mr. Peres also said Mr. Sharon "knows the strengths of military policy, but he doesn't know its lim-itations."

ameth.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italian Socialists Resist New Coalition

ROME — The Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats on Tuesday joined the Christian Democrats in calling for establishment of a new five party government coalition. The Socialists, however, held back, saying change is urgent.

President Sandro Pertini is expected to name a premier-designate

Wednesday who will try to form Italy's 42d postwar government. In past crises, the president has often asked the premier to succeed himself. In this case, Premier Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican, is expected to try to put together a government similar to the one that fell Saturday after the Socialists withdrew their support in a dispute over tax

Execution Delayed for U.S. Convict

RICHMOND, Va. - A federal appeals court judge Tuesday postponed the execution of Frank J. Coppola, less than 10 hours before the convicted murderer was to be electrocated. Judge John D. Butzner Jr. of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals

granted the stay because of what he called questions surrounding the constitutionality of Virginia's death-penalty law. A spokesman for the state attorney general's office said he was not sure what the state's next Mr. Coppola, 38, was convicted of the murder and armed robbery of

Muriel Hatchell, 45, of Newport News, in 1978. He has maintained that he is innocent but ended his appeals in March, dismissed his attorneys and asked for an execution date this summer to spare his teen-age sons torment from schoolmates. Earlier Tuesday, his former lawyer filed an unanthorized request to delay the electrocution and Judge Butzner re-

Strike Called at British Newspapers

LONDON — Britain will be without its national newspapers Wednesday because of a 24-hour walkout by Fleet Street electricians in sympathy with the nation's striking health workers. The electricians Tuesday defied a High Court ban on sympathy-strike

action by Fleet Street's newspaper unions and decided to go ahead with the stoppage. At an emergency meeting, newspaper proprietors, faced with an estimated £1-million loss, were preparing a contempt-of-court action that could send some officials of the electricians union to jail. In the health workers' strike, nurses, cooks, porters and laundry staff

oined picket lines to protest a government's pay offer. An estimated 1,500 hospitals were on emergency duty only as a result of the selective strikes by members of the health-worker unions aimed at winning a 12percent pay increase.

Moon Wins Case Against Deportation

NEW YORK — Sun Myung Moon won a legal victory Tuesday when a U.S. judge ruled he could not be deported on account of his conviction

District Judge Gerard L. Goettel said it would be "an excessive penalty" for Mr. Moon to receive an 18-month prison term, a \$25,000 fine and Judge Goettel, who sentenced the Korean-born head of the 3 million

members of the Unification Church on July 16, said his ruling did not preclude deportation hearings based on allegations that Mr. Moon made false statements when he entered the country 10 years ago.

Salvador Shake-up Reported Foiled

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. and Venezuelan diplomats helped block an attempt by rightist parties Tuesday to oust three government ministers, leaders of the Christian Democratic Party said. The two rightist parties, ARENA and the PCN, had planned to oust

the independent minister of defense, Gen. José Guillermo Garcia, along with the Christian Democratic ministers of labor and the economy, the party leaders said.

With the help of the U.S. and Venezuelan governments, it was possible to halt an action equal with what occurred recently in Panama," said a high Christian Democratic party official, who requested anonymity. Panama's National Guard ousted the country's civilian president July 30. in a move that apparently paved the way for an inditary officer to assume the presidency after elections in 1984. The U.S. Embassy said it had no knowledge of its reported role in preventing the shake-up.

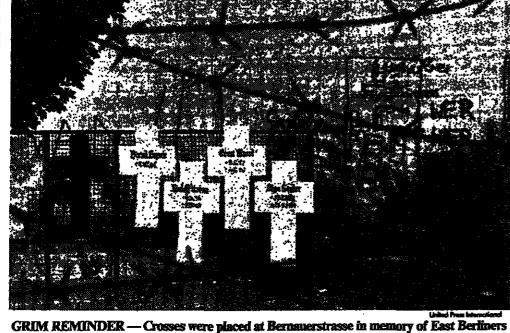
Warsaw Warns Against Union Protest

WARSAW - The Polithuro served implicit notice Tuesday that it would counter any demonstrations by the Solidarity underground to mark the second anniversary of the union's formation this month. "It was underlined that extremist and factions forces want to exploit

the existing difficulties and the occasion of the second anniversary of the August events to sow unrest and create growing threats to the nation's and the state's existence," said a communique issued after a regular Polithuro session. "Society clearly declares itself for order, security and Underground leaders on July 31 issued an appeal for mass demonstra-

tions Aug. 31 to mark the second anniversary of the worker-state agreement that ended the shipyard strike in Gdansk in August, 1980, and signaled the formation of the Solidarity union.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches



who were shot and killed by East German border guards when they tried to escape to the West after the Communists started to build the Berlin Wall 21 years ago, on Aug. 13, 1961.

Weinberger

(Continued from Page 1)

fraction of our time trying to assure people that we aren't going around here trying to plan how to keep the war going for several years," he said. On the contrary, he asserted, "everything we do is designed to get us a sufficient degree of strength so that the deterrent will be credible enough to be effective."

capable of waging a prolonged nuclear war in the event of a Soviet attack are laid out in the Defense Guidance, a five-year plan intend-ed to provide strategic direction to the armed forces. It says that the primary role of

The Reagan administration's

program for acquiring the forces

United States nuclear forces is to deter Soviet attack, but if an attack occurs, "United States nuclear capabilities must prevail even under the condition of a prolonged war." The directive says that in a nu-

clear war, the United States must deny the Soviet Union, or any other adversary, a military victory at any level of conflict and force an early end to hostilities on favor-Mr. Weinberger said evidence of

new Soviet capacity for waging protracted nuclear war came from the increasing accuracy of their iles, their ability to reload silos and launchers, the hardening of command centers to withstand attack, preparations for civil defense and heavy investment in ballistic

China Serves as Flawed Haven Defends Plan For Vietnamese Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

"It happened so suddenly that we were not prepared," recalled Li Mugui, the state farm's party secretary. "They came here with nothing at all. We issued them farm tools and even their bowls and

ugees were farmers who knew how to grow sugar cane. "If they don't know, we teach them and then

they have to do it," he added.

The refugees draw a monthly wage of about \$32. This is a good income in China, although less than some would have earned in

Possessions Seized

Ling Wenxing, the deputy leader a production team, used to own at China's strict birth control proof a production team, used to own a small coffeehouse in Vietnam before he was expelled with his wife and two children. A third child has since been born in China.

"All we could bring with us was the clothes on our backs and our children," said Mr. Ling, sitting on a beach in his small two-room me. "It was very sad. Everything we brought along was taken away by the Vietnamese security men at

the border." His new village includes some farmers, but most, like Mr. Ling, were urban Vietnamese, including factory workers from Hanoi. Two ethnic Chinese from Ho Chi Minh City were recently transferred to another production team.

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE

The Danish Shop in Paris

(as Esoile)

Gifts - Furniture - Lighting - Rugs

Silverware - Jewelry - Porcelain - Glassware

42, Avenue Friedland - 75008 PARIS. - Tel.: 227 02 92.

Export Discount & Shipment Abroad

Mr. Ling, who is 42 years old, declared that he was now eating another 1,248 refugees from Indobetter than he had in Vietnam.

But, he said, his Vietnamese wife was still homesick and he implied that othe were unhappy as well. "Som 'ave brothers or sisters or parents in foreign countries like America or England and would like to be reunited with them," Mr. Ling said. "Even I have applied to chopsticks."
Mr. Li said that many of the refmove out to England, because my sister-in-law and aunt live there."

He produced a worn letter with a London postmark. Birth Control

"If conditions permit, we will move out," Mr. Ling said as Chi-nese officials listened to the conversation. "Otherwise, we will stay

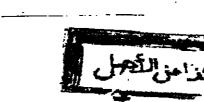
The local hospital director, Li gram. "They don't like abortions at all," Mr. Li said. "They want to produce a child in China as a sou-

A crowd of villagers engulfed two Western reporters as they left Mr. Ling's house. One man thrust forward a letter, but Feng Xixun, an official who had come down from the province capital of Kunming, shooed him away. It was another family reunion appeal, someone explained.

"If they want to be reunited with their relatives, they are free to go," Mr. Feng said with some irri-"If the other government wants them," he added.

> From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute



By George Skelron and Robert A. Rosenblatt

Las Arigeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan broke the momentum of a conservative revolt against his proposed tax increase Monday by signing up one of the revolt's leaders, former White House political director Lyn Nofziger, to spear-head a promotion campaign for

These were also signs that another of the rebels against the tax increase, Martin Anderson, would switch camps and help Mr. Reagan fight for the legislation. Mr. Anerson is a former White House domestic policy adviser.

Mr. Nofziger and Mr. Anderson were key participants last week in a meeting called by conservatives to plan strategy against the pro-

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2 Comment

Group Opposed Tax Plan

The group, which included the longtime Reagan ally, Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, issued a statement urging opposition to the proposal that over three years would raise \$98.5 billion and cut government spending by \$17.5

But when Mr. Reagan heard of the meeting, he quickly summoned his two former aides to the Oval Office for a lecture on loyalty and economics. "I think there was some indication he wasn't really happy," Mr. Nofziger said Mon-

Despite the return of Mr. Nofziger to the president's camp, the tax bill is still strongly opposed by many conservative Republicans

Unless the president gets their endorsement, the bill is likely to Leaders of the Democratic ma-

Faulty Anesthesia Cited In U.K. Surgical Deaths The Associated Press

LONDON — Faulty anesthesia techniques in British hospitals may be causing up to 280 deaths a year. according to a report issued. Tues-day by the Association of Anesthe-

The report was based on all the deaths associated with surgical operations in 3,700 British hospitals. It said that one in 10,000 patients dies directly as a result of faulty anesthesia techniques, which represents about 280 patients a year, and that most of these deaths were avoidable. It added that in a further 1.800 deaths after surgery, anesthesia was thought to be partly responsible and avoidable.

ionity in the House have said they will not deliver Democratic votes for an election-year tax increase uniess most Republicans also vote

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Nofziger attributed his brief defection from the Reagan camp to

"pure stupidity."

"I had the president's side of this explained to me thoroughly and I decided that he was righter than the other gays," Mr. Notziger

Final Negotiations

Of Mr. Anderson, who also resigned from the White House earlier this year to return to private life, Mr. Nofziger said: "I think he will [help] if I ask him to." Larry M. Speakes, deputy White

House press secretary, said, think Marty will come along." A House-Senate conference committee is holding final negotia-tions on the tax legislation and hopes to complete action in time

for floor votes next week. Mr. Notziger said he would be running a high-powered news me-

dia campaign to "get the proper word out to the American people" on the tax measure. In this regard, Mr. Nofziger said that he had advocated that Mr. Reagan go on national television in an effort to convince the public that a tax increase is necessary to reduce the federal deficit and help

bring down interest rates. He said

the president was "leaning toward Mr. Nofziger added that Mr. Reagan "doesn't think he's being inconsistent" in supporting a huge tax increase after last year having pushed through a record tax cut, which reduced federal revenues by

\$444 billion over four years. The president still does not believe last year's tax cut was too big, Mr. Speakes said. When told that Malcolm Baldrige, the commerce secretary, now thinks it probably was, Mr. Speakes replied: "So

Mr. Nofziger said that although the battle in the Democrat-controlled House would be difficult it winnable" and "we don't in-

Some administration and congressional advocates of the tax bill essed optimism for the first time Monday about the legislation.

The president's budget director, David A. Stockman, predicted that "most of the support" Mr. Reagan has enjoyed in previous congressional victories would again be his on the tax vote.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan continued to invite congressional allies and opponents to the White House to lobby for the bill.

Governors Cautioned On 'Buy American' Bill

By David S. Broder

AFTON, Okla, - William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, appealed to the nation's governors Monday to help defeat "Buy American" legislation at the state and federal level that he said could plunge the world into a depression as serious as that of the 1930s.

In an appearance before the National Governors Association, Mr. Brock said the "domestic content" bill, cosponsored by more than half the members of the House, was "the most dangerous step" toward protectionism the country

The bill, which would require an auto manufacturer to produce a certain percentage of a vehicle in the United States if it is to be sold

consider the usefulness of manda-

tory transportation as a desegrega-

draw their children from public

school have often done so, leaving

behind public school systems threatened with transformation

into 'the preserve of the disadvan-

taged of both races," the depart-

At the same time, the depart-

ment urged the appellate court to

uphold a lower court ruling that

the East Baton Rouge Parish

School Board had failed to dis-

mantle its illegally segregated sys-

The department recommended

The Department of Justice brief

was the latest development in the

26-year desegregation suit brought by a group of black parents two years after the Supreme Court's landmark 1954 decision that ruled

that separate but equal schools are

In May, 1980, the department

proposed a remedy for achieving

maximum desegregation that was

intended to leave no single-race

schools among the 113 schools in

East Baton Rouge. The plan relied

heavily on the pairing and cluster-ing of one-race schools that neces-

Pairing is the process of mixing

classes from what had been one

all-white school with those from an

all-black school. Clustering is the

same process involving three or

sitated substantial busing.

remedies "less intrusive" than mandatory busing, such as modi-fied attendance zones, voluntary

transfers and magnet schools. .

"Parents with the means to with-

tion remedy."

Lyn Nofziger

By Ronald J. Ostrow

Las Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan

dministration called Monday for

scaling back forced busing in a

Louisiana school district where two years ago the Carter adminis-tration had urged substantially more busing to achieve desegrega-

tion.
The Department of Justice's

stance on the East Baton Rouge, La, school district before the U.S.

5th Circuit Court of Appeals

marked the first time it has asked

an appellate court to reduce school

busing that already was under

In urging a turnaround, depart-

ment lawyers cited the school

board's estimate that 4,000 ele-

mentary students, or 13 percent of

the 1980 enrollment, had left the

district's public schools as a result

tended to eliminate one-race

schools that drives large numbers

of students out of the system can hardly be reckoned effective," Wil-

liam Bradford Reynolds, assistant

The department said that in the

"we have had occasion to re-

two years since it had urged bus-

Ravenna Shaken by Quake

RAVENNA, Italy — An earth

tremor shook the area around this

coastal city early Tuesday, causing

panic but no damages or injuries, police said.

attorney general for civil rights,

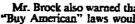
told the appeals court.

"A desegregation remedy in-

of a white exodus to the suburbs.

U.S. Seeks Less Busing

Of Pupils in Louisiana



to a crashing halt.

Mr. Brock also warned that state Buy American" laws would only make matters worse. He cautioned the states not to adopt export sub-sidy programs, which he said would damage progress the federal government has made in stemming abuse of such subsidies by other

violate every agreement we have made and break up the interna-

He said that "under very similar

circumstances" in the 1920s, Con-

gress passed the Smoot-Hawley tariff, which brought world trade

the resulting depression to an end," he said, adding, "To forget that history is dangerous and un-

Warning on Subsidies

"It took World War II to bring

tional trading system," he said.

Gov. William P. Clements of Texas, a Republican, asked Mr. Brock what the government was doing to open the Japanese market to Texas beef. "Our cattle people tell me they can't get a steer off the

boat in Tokyo, there's so much regulation," he said.

Mr. Brock replied that Japan was the United States' best customer for agricultural goods and that it would purchase \$7 billion in farm products this year. "Beef and citrus products are the only things they try to exclude," he said.

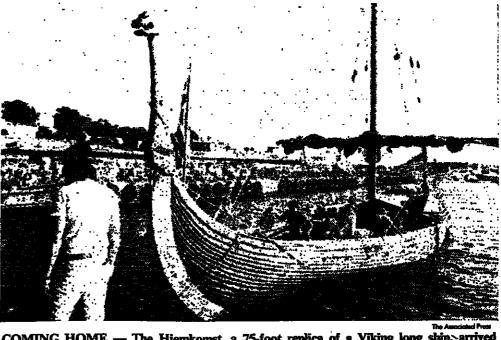
Gov. Clements said "harassment" of beef exporters was so serious that "we in Texas might consider putting some special licens-ing requirements on for Toyotas." Mr. Brock urged Gov. Clements to have the Texas cattlemen test the effectiveness of a new Japanese office of trade ombudsman.

In other activity at the conference, the governors were informed that the federal gasoline tax was likely to double next year from 4 cents to 8 cents per gallon. R.A. Barnhart of the Department of Transportation and Rep. Don H. Clausen, a California Republican, said the extra revenues would be returned to the states to finance road and bridge programs.

Pilot Error Cited In Nimitz Crash

WASHINGTON — The Navy has concluded that pilot error, possibly caused by an excessive dosage of cold medicine, contributed to the 1981 crash of a plane into the deck of the U.S. aircraft carrier

in a report released Monday. the Navy said the crash "resulted from a combination of environmental, mechanical and human factors." The pilot's family objected to the conclusions, saying the report laid too much blame on the



COMING HOME — The Hjemkomst, a 75-foot replica of a Viking long ship, arrived Monday at Oslo's Honnoerbrygga (Pier of Honor) after a transatlantic voyage that began in Duluth, Minn. The ship, whose name means Homecoming in Norwegian, was designed by a Minnesota teacher and was said to be the first vessel of its kind to make the trip from the U.S.

Strengthening of Secrecy Order Unjustified, U.S. Lawmakers Say

By Robert Pear New York Times Service WASHINGTON - A congressional committee says it can find no justification for President Reagan's order giving federal officials broader authority to withhold

information from the public on the grounds of national security. The House Committee on Government Operations says in a report that explanations of the order offered by Reagan administration officials were "inadequate, incon-

sistent, incomplete or not credi-"It remains uncertain why many of the changes were made, and there is substantial doubt that the changes could be justified," the re-

The report predicts that the executive order, signed April 2 by Mr. Reagan, will significantly increase the amount of information that can be classified as top secret,

secret or confidential. "In fact," the study says, "there is virtually nothing new in Executive Order 12356 to inhibit the over-classification of information," long acknowledged to be a problem at federal agencies.

Criticism Called Unfair

Steven Garfinkel, director of the Information Security Oversight Office, the official in charge of classification policy for the executive branch of the government, said he had not seen the committee report. But when informed of its contents, he described the criticism as "very unfair and inaccurate."

Mr. Garfinkel said that the der giving government officials the eagan order, "if properly imple- authority to "reclassify" informa-Reagan order, "if properly implemented, will not increase the amount of information that could be classified." One purpose of the order, he said, was to revise the tone of President Carter's 1978 order on the same subject, which he called "very apologetic

However, Rep. Glenn English chairman of a subcommittee that already has endorsed the report's findings, said Monday that he was "sorely tempted" to introduce the previous executive order as legislation, superseding the Reagan decree. In a telephone interview, Rep. English, an Oklahoma Democrat, said the Reagan order reverses a trend that has been in

information. Classification rules often determine whether information will be made available to Congress, government contractors, scientists, researchers, journalists, and others, the House committee report notes.

effect for nearly 30 years" toward greater availability of government

"In addition," it says, "the order has a direct and immediate impact on the availability of information under the Freedom of Information Act." Documents properly classi-fied under the presidential order are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Thus, the report says, "an expansion of the security classification rules means that agencies will be able to withhold more information from the public."

The report expresses concern about a section of the Reagan or-

tion that has been declassified. In hearings before the subcommittee, federal officials said they would not ordinarily use physical force or illegal entries to recover documents, but, according to the report, they refused to rule out such

The study notes that the Carter order established a basic classifica tion period of six years for most documents. The Reagan order says that information shall be classified "as long as required by national security considerations.

The committee found that "the Reagan administration made no effort to inform the public of its plans to revise the security classification rules or to solicit public comments at a meaningful time during the revision process." addition, committee members "expressed frustration that no administration witness was willing to ap-pear" at a public hearing in March to explain the purpose of the changes in a draft order.

Cuba Aide Is Reported To Ask Asylum in Spain

MADRID - A senior Cuban official has defected in Spain, Interior Ministry sources said Tuesday. They said Luis Negrete, director

of a state-owned steel plant, entered Spain last month and applied at a police station for refugee sta-

Swissair regrets it is unable to introduce business travellers. new classes.

Sometimes you'd almost think it was a new idea for business people to fly, the way more and more airlines keep introducing

Swissair is not introducing a new class, for the simple reason that there's no need. Because every Swissair plane already carries nothing but classes for business people - First Class and Economy Class.

And between those classes there's no room for another. Particularly when you consider that as a full-fare passenger in the Economy Class you can reserve your preferred seat when booking; that you fly in wide-body aircraft that have always had one less seat abreast; that our patrons have hand-luggage lockers in all planes, and thus more leg room; that hot towels are presented on long flights; that you are offered more newspapers and magazines than on any other airline; or that your meals (choice of two menus on long flights) are served on real china.

With all this it's no wonder that executives have declined to be bewildered by the many new classes; they chose Swissair as the best of all airlines in 1981. (Results of an impartial survey among members of the IAPA Interna-

tional Airline Passengers Association.)

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Out of Beirut's Ashes

From THE WASHINGTON POST

It is encouraging that the Israelis, the Lebanese and the Palestinians are squabbling over such things as the timing of the PLO guerrilsuch things as the timing or the FLO guerrilas' departure from Beirut — whether it should be before, during or after the arrival of a multinational peacekeeping force. The principle of the guerrillas' withdrawal is now accepted on all sides. It is only the details that need working out, and while they are important details that express the immense district sensories the parties and that could distrust separating the parties and that could delay or even halt the onset of withdrawal, the process now appears irreversible. Beirut, battered and bloody as it is, can hope to be spared the total flattening that seemed quite probable just a few days ago.

Characteristically, even in this phase of de-nouement, the Israelis are taking the view that only their own threat to apply force, not anyone else's word, can be counted on to secure a satisfactory outcome. But much of the future of Beirut and Lebanon hinges on a readiness to allow others the time and space to make good on their political commitments. If Israel is determined to make its might the only arbiter, then the Lebanese have little to look forward to except an indefinite occupa-tion by Israel and its local allies.

Such a development would be profoundly "un-Lebanese" — antithetical to the natural pluralism of Lebanon. It could throttle what prospects there are for building something better out of Beirut's ashes. Just what does Israel wish to build from the ashes? Or, more

Evidently, he hopes to destroy the PLO militarily and politically by way of closing off all expressions of Palestinian nationalism in the West Bank. It could yet turn out, however, that his invasion will have been from his point of view a strategic blunder: the single act that made it necessary — others might say possible — for Palestinian nationalism to be fairly accommodated. If that is so, then one begins to understand the apprehension that Mr. Sharon has been showing over the way the siege is winding down.

Two visions bover over Beirut. The first is

Moscow's Cruel Routine

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Why would a 29-year-old photographer refuse all food for 51 days and starve himself to the point of death? Sergei Petrov offered this explanation to a Times correspondent in Moscow: You speak to me of logic, but out there is a society that for me has become totally illogical. I have no job, and they will not give me one. They deny me the right to seek a future elsewhere. Above all, they deny me the right to live with the woman I love, and to have a family. In the face of this, you ask me to act logically?"

Sadly, Mr. Petrov's despair is far from unique. He is one more casualty of a system that needs continually to advertise its meanness, so that no other young photographers will repeat Mr. Petrov's error of falling in love with a foreigner, especially an American. In numbing rounne, these are some recent tidings from the Soviet Union:

 A Moscow house once inhabited by Igor Stravinsky was deliberately razed in this centennial year of the composer's birth — as a spiteful reminder that his genius is suspect.

Plainclothes security police officers in Moscow treated as criminals a dozen demon-

to the point, what does Ariel Sharon, the de-fense minister and the driving force of the Lebanese operation, wish to build?

that of a rule imposed by force in the name of the superior claims of one of the combatants. Mr. Sharon and the mirror-image figures in the PLO hold this vision, from opposite sides. The second is the vision of a shared future in which the interests of the different parties are somehow honorably bargained out. This is the vision being elaborated now in U.S. diplomacy in the mission of the selfless and brilliant Philip Habib. The service he is performing goes far beyond the imperative of ending one city's agony. He is setting — resetting — the political model for working out the future of the region as a whole.

strators who dared, without permission, to march for disarmament. • Aleksandr Lerner, age 69, a former university professor, after a decade is still waiting for an exit visa to Israel, or an explana-tion why he and other Soviet Jews have been denied visas. "I have tried to extract the criteria the authorities use," he said, "but my scientific theory is not strong enough for such complicated matters."

• "Peace March '82" ended with 300 Scan-

dinavian visitors being compared to Nazis when they refused to attend a rally at a town named Khatyn. At another Katyn, in Poland, thousands of Polish officers were slaughtered by Soviet troops in 1943, and mere mention of that massacre brought a frenzy of denunci-

ations on the visitors. What these reports have in common is their affront to the accords signed seven years ago at Helsinki. These bound the Soviet Union and 34 other countries to freer movements of people, goods and ideas. Other signers may have no means of enforcing compliance with a treaty signed by President Bre-zhnev. But they can and should cry shame.

Hard Times for Canada

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Pierre Trudeau, prime minister of Canada almost continuously for the last 14 years, has made the Canadian sense of nationality his central work. Especially over the past two years, he has bent all the country's economic and oil policies to that purpose. Unhappily, it

is working out badly.

He took large risks, and has been betrayed by events. His plans never foresaw the scale of the current inflation, or the decline in oil for consumers while using oil revenues to finance a stronger central government. He was determined to reduce the proportion of Canadian industry, particularly the oil industry, that is controlled by foreign companies. The whole concept required an international boom that never happened.

Currently, the atmosphere of uncertainty and anxiety over the economy is even more oppressive in Canada than in the United States. Both unemployment and inflation are now higher in Canada. Discrimination against foreign investment has created a capi-

tal shortage, resulting in a falling Canadian dollar. Some Canadian companies, struggling to expand in the Trudeau spirit, have run up debts on a scale threatening not only them-selves but their lenders in the banking sys-tem. Wages continue to rise rapidly, despite the numbers of people out of work. The Canadian labor movement, strongly influenced by its British counterpart, regards wage settlements not as economics but as political

Under leadership less able than Mr. Trudeau's, Canada might easily have broken into several separate countries in the 1970s. Americans, with their own strongly defined nationalism - which, of course, they never consider as such - are the last people to complain about the Canadian variant. Probably Canada will shortly be under new leadership, but still distracted by domestic quarrels and abrasive in dealings with its large neighbor. Americans may not like that much, but the state of their own economy gives them reason to understand why it is happening.

Other Editorial Opinion

Atrocity in Paris

Their egregious atrocity is but the latest in a long series which raises disturbing questions about the French approach to terrorism.

French functionaries up to and including the president refer to the long and honorable national tradition of accepting refugees and granting asylum. Nowadays, however, most nationalist, revolutionary or revanchist movements are more impatient or desperate than they used to be and each tends to have its terrorist arm. This uncomfortable fact does not seem to have occurred to the French authorities, despite the depredations of Armenian nationalists, Syrian bombers and now killers who think they can influence or redress the actions of Menachem Begin by

- The Guardian (London).

Thatcher and China

When [Prime Minister] Thatcher visits China next month the future of Hong Kong will be high on the agenda for her talks. Uncertainties over Hong Kong's future have begun to accumulate because of the approach of 1997, the year when Britain's lease on the New Territories runs out.

The Chinese have made it increasingly plain that when the Hong Kong question finally comes under discussion, they will have two main aims. The first will be to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity as a free port; the second, to establish ultimate Chinese sover-

eignty over the whole territory.

Any agreed settlement which is to incorporate both aims will inevitably have to leave the functioning of the territory much as it is.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

AUG. 11: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Out of the Shums

LONDON - Lloyd's News comments: Thanks to the efforts of housing reformers, a sense of house pride has arisen among that class of the people who, 20 years ago content with cellar dwelling and homes in the slums. Every year 13,000 families leave the inner London for the suburbs, where the County Council has built clean and sanitary houses to which the County Council trams bring the people rapidly and cheaply." The Observer supports a plea for dance advanced at the School Hygiene Congress. "It would be an excellent thing if dancing could be reintroduced in this country as a part of the physical

education of children in the schools

1932: Spain's Royalists

MADRID - Spanish Monarchists are in possession of Seville following an uprising that cost a dozen lives in Madrid before the outbreak was put down here. Scores of Roy-alist supporters in other parts of Spain have been arrested. Troops are being rushed to Seville by Republican authorities and a battle is imminent. A government statement says the uprising has been suppressed at all other points. Monarchist supporters led by Gen. José Sanjurjo, commander of the Seville carbineer corps, and former chief of the civil guard under King Alfonso, are in control of the city. All communications between Seville and Madrid have been interrupted.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER. Co-Charmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher PHILIP M. FOISIE Executive Editor Editor Deputy Editor Deputy Editor Associate Editor ROLAND PINSON RENE BONDY FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H. MORGAN International Herald Tribuge, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France one 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Urscteur de la publication: Watter N. Thayer.

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The Deficit Debate

U.S. Needs Amendment to Balance Budget

WASHINGTON — Critics of the pending balanced budget-tax limitation constitutional amend-ment have used many arguments, from the sophisticated to the vitu-perative. But few, if any, of them have come to grips with the desper-ately serious problem that this amendment is designed to solve.

The problem is the inexorable tendency in modern industrial detendency in modern industrial de-mocracies for government spending to grow faster than the economy, and the companion tendency for both taxation and government defi-cits to rise along with it. This, in my view, is a central cause of the falter-ing of the economies in the United Severa Evernment which States and Western Europe — which means quite simply a deterioration of our well-being.

Only the rarely used device of a constitutional amendment is likely to cure this debilitating disease. This past week, two-thirds of the members of the Senate showed by their votes that they had reached that conclusion. It is insulting to suggest, as some have done, that 69 senators voted the way they did because of "politics."

The underlying problem itself is readily described. In the 1950s and the first part of the 1960s, before the "Great Society" programs and the explosion of entitlements, federal spending averaged 18 percent of the gross national product. This year it will be 24 percent — an increase in the federal share of fully one-third in the past 15 years.

In Western Europe, the figures are even more dramatic, as illustrated by the 10 countries of the European Common Market. In 1960, government spending was 32 percent of gross national product in these 10 countries. This year it will be a staggering 50 percent of GNP—half the economy.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the explosive rise in government spend-ing, particularly in the last 10 years, has been accompanied by a rise both in taxes — which are unavoidably a burden on the economy and its expansion — and government deficit. The United States, as we all know, has not had a balanced budget since 1969 and the deficit is now in excess of 3 percent of the GNP. In the Common Market countries this year, deficits will average 5 percent of GNP. Deficits are also a burden on the economy in one fashion or another - notably, at present, through interest rates.

These dreary numbers are essentially the culmination of the modern welfare state. It is important to realize that the enormous growth of spending, taxation, and deficits has been associated with a deterioration of nearly all of the measures of economic performance: inflation, unemployment, investment in plant equipment, productivity, real in-

By David A. Stockman The author is director of the Office of Management and Budget

comes, even poverty. Western En-rope is now in the worst economic shape since the period immediately after World War II, following years of success that came to be known as the "economic miracle." The miracle has turned into a tale of woe.

Now the question becomes, how do we deal with this disease? It is not good enough to say that it can be cured by responsible fiscal deci-sion-making. Trends of the last dec-ade and attitudes in the present Congress make clear that there is a strong inherent bias toward excessive spending and chronic deficits. The Reagan administration has

The Reagan administration has had considerable success in slowing the growth of spending, but the going is difficult. For example, in the face of triple-digit deficits and entitlement spending projected to reach \$500 billion by 1987, the House Budget Committee this year proposed entitlement reductions amounting to a paltry 1.3 percent of projected spending.

The proposed constitutional amendment would establish two norms of fiscal conduct.

First, the budget each year would be planned to be in balance. If receipts fell off because of a dip in the economy, there would be no violation ("countercyclical" deficits could still occur), but Congress and the president would jointly insure that outlays did not exceed the planned total. It will probably be necessary to establish a budgetary reserve each year to deal with unanticipated overnurs, but such control

ticipated overruns, but such control is entirely workable. Second, revenues each year could rise no more than the increase in the national income in the preceding

year or several years. year or several years.

The two together deal with the disease in its several aspects—growth of spending faster than the economy, and a chronic tendency toward deficits.

The United States and its legislature will not be shackled as the critics maintain, but we shall at least have to make an explicit decision if

have to make an explicit decision if we want government to go on grow-ing as it has been growing. Now the growth is insidious, unplanned, al-most automatic. A cure for the disease is essential if we are to prosper and the constitutional amendment is the only cure that I believe is likely

The New York Times.



'I'm always true to you, darling, in my fashion.'

Seeking to Change the Constitution Would Be a Political Sham

WASHINGTON — Before the United States VV jumps headlong into placing an economic formula in the Constitution — something our Founding Fathers debated but avoided — Americans should demand that Congress study the amendment and its likely results rather than merely voting on election-year slogans.

There can be only two results if the amendment is adopted. The most likely is that it will mirror Prohibition — a sham Congress will probably do what many state legislatures do with similar constitutional strictures. It will develop several budgets — a capital budget, an operating budget, a trust fund budget, and off-budget expenditures. If future governments are as adept as this one at painting false images through the media and avoiding tough economic decisions, they will find a technical way to comply. But the net result will still be large federal borrowing which will raise inflationary risks and keep upward pressure on interest rates.

The public will ultimately see it for what it is

– another sham. A second possible result is that it would be

enforced, and thus fundamentally change the checks and balances of the three branches of the ederal government. Many of our constitutional advisers believe that if a lawsuit were brought to enforce the amendment, the courts could rule in one of two ways. First, they could grant broad new powers to the president, such as line-item vetoes or indis-criminate impoundment authority. Second, the

federal courts themselves could determine the

spending priorities. In either case, the Congress

would become significantly inferior to the execu-tive and judicial branches.

By James R. Jones

Democratic Representative from Oklahoma, and chairman of the House Budget Committee

Such a result is not conservative. It is radical. Perhaps this is why many respected conserva-tives, such as Rudolph G. Penner, a former chief economist at the Office of Management and Budget, and Herbert Stein, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, oppose a constitutional amendment.

But what would happen if the amendment received ratification and were enforced in 1985? Under present projections, it would require at least \$215 billion of spending cuts. Most of that would come either from huge cuts in Social Security and national defense, which account for two-thirds of the budget, or from virtually elimi-nating most other functions of government.

For example, suppose defense, operation of ru-dimentary central government, and major entitlement programs were protected from cuts. These programs would cost about \$675 billion in 1985 under current policies. The required \$215 billion in cuts would have to come from the \$262 billion left for all other areas. This means an 82 percent reduction in everything else, including education, aid to the handicapped, job training, NASA, environmental programs, housing, highways, mass transit, flood control, the weather bureau, disaster loans, medical care for the poor, nutrition

programs, small-business assistance, farm programs, and research and development.

If no programs were protected, an across-the-board cut of 23 percent would be needed. That

would require, for starters, cuts of about \$70 bil-lion in defense, \$60 billion in Social Security and Medicaid, and \$6 billion each in unemployment

compensation and veterans' programs.

How did we get into this dilemma? Republicans and Democrats must share blame. For too many years in the 1970s. Democrats ignored the signpost of public concern over runaway federal fiscal policy. Last year, Republicans, led by Pres-ident Reagan, sold the American people on an untested economic theology that says you can cut taxes three times more than you cut spending and still have a balanced budget by 1984. Instead, the Reagan administration gives us more national debt in four years than was accumulated in the past 20. About \$700 billion will be added

to the national debt by Reagan.
But now it is election time when the voters demand that politicians account for their promises. Last year, the administration and the majority of its supporters in Congress promised the deficit would be \$43 billion this year and the budget balanced by 1984. Instead, the deficit will be about \$110 billion this year and, even with the tax bill and spending cuts assumed in the budget resolution, about \$150 billion in 1984. This, despite the fact that Congress gave the administra-tion everything it said it wanted in the major showdown votes on the budget, reconciliation,

Instead of admitting that the policies are not reaching the promised goals, many of those who were most vocal for Reaganomics are now trying to cover up those mistakes by hiding behind a constitutional amendment scheduled to take place sometime in the politicians' distant future. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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LONDON.

Palestinians within its borders with

and living abroad I would like to at-

tempt to explain what, I believe, is the issue confronting our alliance.

tions, what is important is that our

administrations are not elected by

Europeans and therefore our alliance

In considering the pipeline sanc-

The Debt That Could Wreck Us All

PARIS — Angered and perplexed at the solid European reaction to moves against East-West trade, the U.S. administration is looking for

ways to reduce the heat. Allies have been told that President Reagan cannot reverse himself on Soviet gas pipeline sanctions because that would "Carterize" him, an illuminating new Washington word. It means allowing the president to appear indecisive or too easily swaved by critics, and it shows something about the level of policy thought.

So the effort now is to persuade Western Europeans to set up a joint group to oversee and coordinate credit to the East bloc, along the lines of Cocom, which rules on militarily sensitive sales.

The idea was broached at the Versailles summit meeting and men-tioned in its communique.

On its own merits, it is valid. Just as with technology and arms trans-fers, there is a built-in factor of competition that drives the industrialized countries to outbid each other for exports with easy credit, to the benefit

The East bloc now owes some \$80 billion. It is a serious risk for the West. Ironically, the Soviet Union because of its energy exports remains the most creditworthy of Communist debtors. But Poland and Romania are only kept from default by pouring

in more money.

Even the United States, insisting that the West should stop subsidizing Communist economic failure, does not dare initiate the chain reaction that a cutoff could mean for the banking system.

But there is another figure, just re-leased by the United Nations, that pales this threat. It is the colossal \$400 billion debt of non-oil-producing developing countries, up \$60 billion in one year. Twenty-six coun-

Mexico alone owes \$80 billion, Brazil over \$70 billion, Argentina \$36 billion. The danger of a crash, which could be triggered even by a small country such as Costa Rica with its

\$2.6 billion debt, is raising chills.

The fact is that the international trading system is moving to the brink of collapse. So many bad debts are outstanding that it is no longer really possible to sort out East-West and North-South obligations and build safety barriers.

The spiral was unleashed by the

1973 oil crisis. Inflation surged everywhere, mostly in poor countries that had to pay more not only for energy but also for the compensating higher cost of manufactured goods. Higher interest rates and spending

cuts to combat inflation brought recession to the developed countries. That has braked oil prices but it also provoked a disastrous fall in raw materials prices, some as much as half. much interest to pay, some nations have got to the point where all their earnings go for debt servicing.

And that means the industrial

countries are losing markets, both

By Flora Lewis

East and South. Protectionist pres-

sures are rising. The report from the United Nations, limited to the developing countries, said they had entered "the gravest economic crisis since the Great Depression." The pattern is ominousfamiliar to what happened in the industrial countries then.

The tremendous increase in world trade that brought prosperity to the United States, Europe and Japan in the last 30 years has made them more, not less, vulnerable to the

Last January, World Bank president A.W. Clausen rejected pressures to increase cheap credits to poor customers, saying the bank was "not in the business of redistributing wealth from one set of countries to another. It is not the Robin Hood of the international financial set."

But the arguments of compassion or bludgeon for "a new world economic order" are no longer the point. The point is how to keep bankrupt-cies and defaults from snowballing and to renew investment. Robert McNamara, the previous World Bank president, has in

WASHINGTON — Any Demo-grat who in the middle of a na-

tional Republican landslide can carry

the heartland state of Ohio by 1.6

million votes must be presidential timber. If he also happens to be a

well-known hero, the first American

to orbit the earth, you might think he'd even be the front-runner.

astronaut who won re-election in 1980 by that remarkable 1.6 million wotes, trails both Edward Kennedy

and Walter Mondale in current polls.

Don't pay too much attention to that

Democrats start to vote; Sen. Kenne-

dy and former vice president Mon-dale are ahead at this stage mostly

because they are familiar faces, eac

with a following from earlier battles.

As Kennedy learned in 1980, that kind of lead does not necessarily hold

up when the polls open.

By any orthodox political judgment, the next best shot in 1984 be-

longs to Glenn — a combat veteran

of two wars, a vote-getting national hero, a two-term middle-of-the-road senator from a major state the Demo-

crats badly need to win if they are to

return to power.

The common knock on him is that he is less than a riveting speaker—failing, for example, to turn on the delegates at the 1976 Democratic national convention of the mini-convention this wear in Philadelphia But

tion this year in Philadelphia, But

Modern elections are not always won by polished orators — Ronald

Reagan being a recent exception.

don't worry about that either.

It is a year and a half until the

But Sen. John Glenn, the former

desperation proposed some new kind of international lender of last resort.

a world central bank as the Federal Reserve functions in a U.S. crisis.

Chairman Paul Volcker has assured Congress that the Fed would do what was necessary to "contain" a run on domestic banks, but that would hardly help if the big multinational banks get into trouble abroad.

The smug belief that the banks could "recycle" petrodollars on their own without regulation has led to the same kind of overexposure and unbalanced portfolios that brought national crashes in 1929-30. It is not too late to organize major

trading and banking nations into agreements that can head off the spirai of decline. But it is too late to argue ideology - a government squeeze on trading with communists on one hand and a refusal to oversee and support credits

to countries going bankrupt on the other. Recovery is now a worldwide issue. Allies would pay more attention to U.S. pleas to crack down on communists if instead of just offering more arms sales, the United States showed it had the initiative to forestail a crash that would wreck us all. The New York Times.

Not Kennedy, Mondale — But Glenn

By Tom Wicker

Coming across impressively on televi-sion, not necessarily a matter of elo-quence, is more important. So is hav-

ing something real to say and saying

eapon. He is a believable man, and

it believably.

That last could be Glenn's secret

he has an important theme that he is superbly fitted to express, to which he brings impressive intensity. The na-tion, he says, is losing its historic lead

in basic research and technological

development and risks falling into

general decline as a result; but Presi-

dent Reagan, so far from reversing the trend, is speeding it disastrously

private investment

with budget cuts and over-reliance on

"Publicly supported and privately

developed research, along with the technology necessary to exploit the fruits of that research," he said in a recent speech, was the basic reason America became the strongest,

wealthiest and most productive us-tion in the history of the world. But since 1965, he pointed out, the

proportion of gross national product

devoted to research and development in this country has dropped more than 20 percent — while that figure rose in the Soviet Union by 21, in Ja-

pan by 27 and in West Germany by 41 percent.

Last year, American colleges granted 58,000 engineering degrees; Japan graduated 74,000 and the Soviet Un-ion 300,000 engineers. Yet the Reagan administration has

what we know as Black September. an institution that would function as . I was astounded to read the response of the Jordanian ambassador in Bern (Letters, July 22), criticizing an earlier letter by Mr. Scott Gordon. Rift Explained Jordan's representative in Switzer-Regarding "An Official U.S. View on Moves to Stop the Pipeline" (IHT, July 24-25): As an American working

land asserted that Mr. Gordon "falsifies history and misrepresents facts." For King Hussein's emissary to go on to state that "Jordan was a separate autonomous entity and never part of Palestine," given his alleged commitment to historical truth is sur-

prising.

The Palestine Mandate, granted to Britain at the San Remo Conference in 1920 covered the area comprising what is known today as Jordan and Israel (including territories gamed in 1967, with the exception of the Sinal). The area east of the Jordan River was separated from Palestine by Britain in 1921 and given to Emir Abdullah. It was then named Transjordan, but remained a part of the British Mandate. Transjordan became the independent state of "Jordan" in 1946. It is therefore easy to understand the existence of a Palestinian majori-ty in today's Jordan (née Transjor-dan, née eastern Palestine). It is, how-

ever, difficult to accommodate the envoy's claims of Jordan's help to

cut education funding, slashed energy

research and the space program and produced what Glenn calls a situa-

tion "approaching disaster" at the federally funded national research

centers. He is impassioned even in private about this "retreat from the

unknown," he said in a recent inter-

view, "we're eating our seed corn. It doesn't make any sense. But if you

give Americans the proper tools, they can outproduce and outcompete any-

He has a program to do it, and that

kind of theme usually appeals to Americans — John Kennedy, for ex-ample, crying "Let's get this country moving again!" or Reagan pledging to lead the nation back to the military

He has been on the overseas cam-paign trail; he visited Israel this year

and talks knowledgeably about the crisis in Lebanon. He would vote for

SALT II now, since he says the verifi-

cation problems that worried him in 1979 have been overcome; and he is a

strong advocate of stronger conven

tional military strength to avoid reli-

ance on nuclear weapons.

The senator says he has not fully

decided to run but, again, do not pay too much attention to that. He'll soon

be forming a political action commit-tee to raise funds — so far he has been running on "left-over money"

from 1980 - and he does not need a

map anymore to find his way around lows and New Hampshire.

The state of the s

The New York Times.

pre-eminence be said it had lost.

body, head and shoulders."

When we cut off inquiry into the

frontiers."

is not a four-year contract. Our relationship with Europe requires policies to be synthesized based upon objective analysis free from ideological flavors. If the United States does not listen to Europe's needs and synthesize those possible to be met by our policies we will con-tinue to be viewed with dismay. RAYMOND L. FLANAGAN.

The Simple Prayda

Regarding "Report Urges Reagan to Keep VOA Unbiased, Devoid of Propaganda" (IHT, July 23): As an American, I cannot help but applaud the findings of the independent commission concerning the frightening changes in broadcast policy on the part of the International Communications Agency Control is an expension of the control of the cont cations Agency. Operating in an enviroment of blatant censorship and propaganda, it should be self evident that "VOA's credibility is its most

precious asset."
This longstanding (and now threatened) reputation for credibility guarantees not only that the news will carry the impact it requires, but also that the image of the United States as an essentially free and open system remains untarnished.

Obviously, with his new emphasis in official media policy, Ronald Reagan is taking his lead from the Soviet Union Surely, however, he could be imaginative enough to come up with an original name for "project truth." Or did he simply not realize the telling irony that in Russian, "truth" translates to "pravda"?

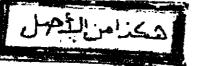
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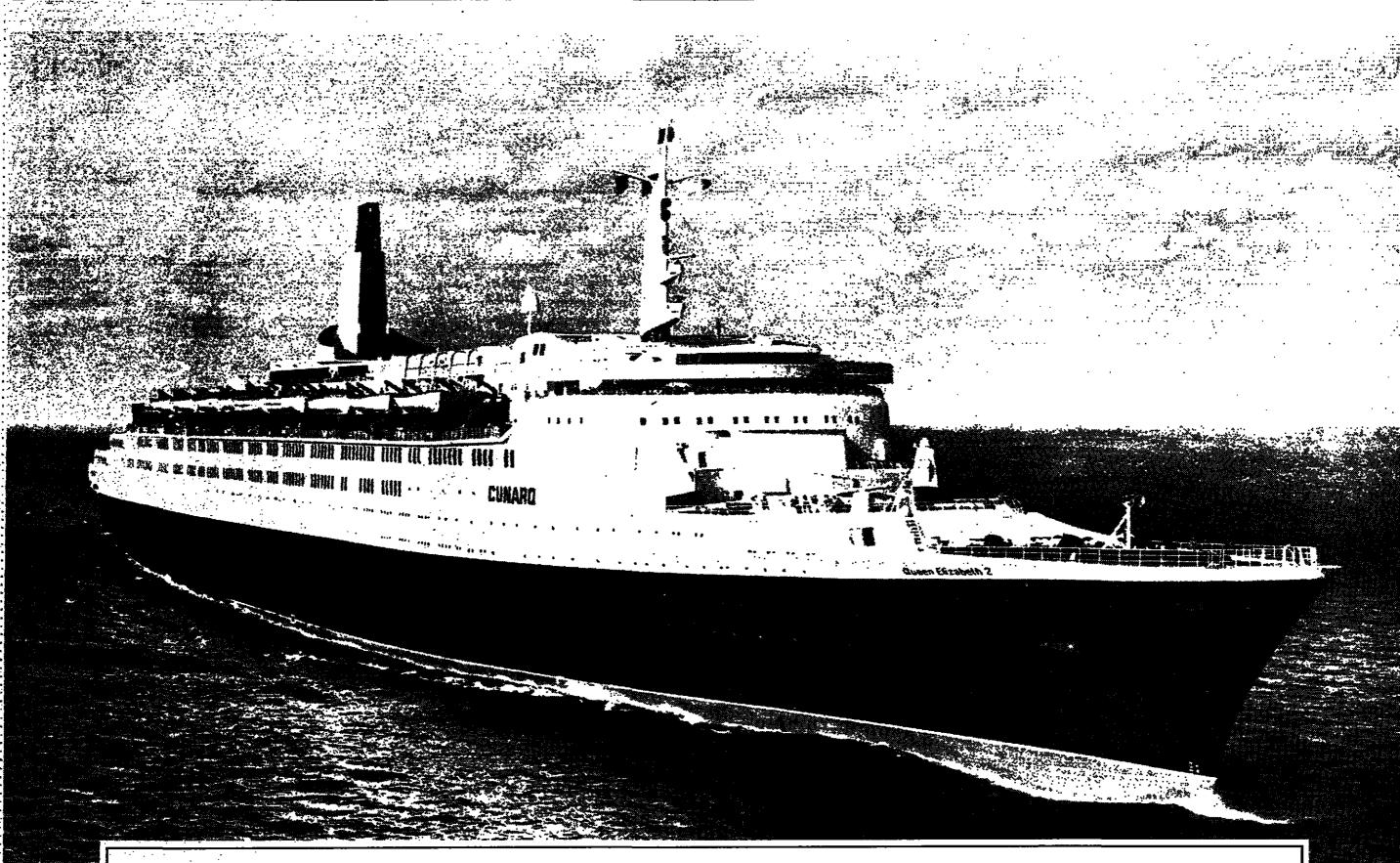
Sigriswil, Switzerland.

Justice Promised

Anyone reading the reports con-cerning the bijacking of the Alitalia aircraft by a Sti Lankan may be misled into thinking that all Sri Lan-kans have rallied behind him. But this is not so. A whole nation cannot be painted as morons silly enough to consider the threatening of human lives merely because a few cheers him and some irresponsible officials make off-hand comments.

Sri Lankans are not a nation of terrorists. And President Jayawardene is neither Khomeini nor Idi Amin Dada. The law abiding world can be sure that justice will be done.
SRI WITHANARACHCHI.





The greatest ship in the world will soon be restored to her full glory. From August 14th you'll once again be able to enjoy a style of travelling which has all but disappeared. You can now look forward to all these opportunities to discover

NOW SHE'S BACK, SHE'LL BE GOING ON HER HOLIDAYS.

the fine cuisine, attentive service and host of facilities which help to make a QE2 voyage a unique delight.

TRANSATLANTIC:

QE2's programme restarts on August 14th when she sails from Southampton bound for New York.

It's the first of 11 opportunities before the end of the year to turn a transatlantic crossing or business trip into a unique holiday experience.

Our special Air/Sea fares-pay to sail one way, fly the other way free-and our Round Trip Fare-sail both ways for the price of one-make the trip even more tempting.

CRUISES FROM SOUTHAMPTON:

On August 28th, QE2 sails, for 9 days, to Madeira, Lisbon and Vigo. She cruises to Malaga, Gibraltar, Lisbon and Vigo for 9 days from

or 9

CUEEN

ELIZABETH 2

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Collapse of Centrists **Leaves Spain Fearing** A Left-Right Division

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

MADRID — Against the back-drop of the normally languid summer holiday season, the centerright party that governed Spain through a difficult transition to parliamentary democracy has fall-

Long in the making, the disinte-gration of the Union of the Democratic Center was almost completed recently when Adolfo Suarez,

NEWS ANALYSIS

who founded the party and as premier led it to victory in two general elections, announced that he was forming another party of his own. Mr. Suárez was only the bestknown politician to jump the list-ing Democratic Center ship. As early parliamentary elections this ecame inevitable, three other

ties of their own. Since Mr. Suárez cobbled together the Union of the Democratic Center after Franco's death in 1975, factionalism, personality clashes and an absence of ideological discussion have been its most salient features. His charisma as premier and a fear in the electorate of abrupt change carried the party to victory in 1977 and 1979. But factional squabbles, attacks by the Roman Catholic Church and a loss of King Juan Carlos' confidence led to his resignation in January,

factions broke away to form par-

His successor, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, now sees his minority gov-ernment's parliamentary base shrinking almost daily. And a shake-up in what remains of the demoralized Democratic Center has deprived him of much power. It appears that after Mr. Calvo Sotelo dissolves Parliament in the fall, Landelino Lavilla, the new party president, will be its candi-date for premier.

The dissolution of Parliament will signal the start of an electoral race between a united Socialist Party, strongly favored in most opinion polls, and a badly splintered right and center-right, sent the economic forces that have run Spain for most of this century.

Most of the desertions from the

Democratic Center are explained benotrate Center are explained by politicians' desires to figure on electoral lists, and some of those leaving the party have already started bargaining to get on the coattails of Manuel Fraga Iri-barne, chief of the rightist Popular

By leading his party to victory in regional elections in Galicia and an impressive second-position

SEPTEMBER 20

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Energy Agency.

showing in Andalusia this year, Mr. Fraga, a reformist information minister under Franco, contributed to the undoing of the Democratic Center and gave other rightists an alternative to the government party.

"There are those who consider a Socialist victory inevitable," Mr. Fraga said in a recent interview. "I am not one of them. But the problems of society are growing, and the capacity to resolve them is de-

Since the end of the civil war in 1939, Spaniards have been haunted by the fear of another polarization of the country into hostile leftist and rightist camps. The in-sistent but disappointing search for the "center" of Spanish politics by Mr. Suarez and others reflects such concerns, now sharpened by the likelihood of an electoral confrontation between the Socialists and the Popular Alliance.

Though beset by a deep eco-nomic crisis, the Spain of 1982 is not the same nation that in 1936 erupted in class warfare, Under Franco, a middle class came into being, and some of its preoccupations are voiced by Felipe González's Socialists, who are no longer the firebrands of the 1930s.

Easily the most popular politi-cian in Spain, Mr. González now offers a tranquilizing program of democratic consolidation and administrative modernization, shorn of French-style lists of companies to be nationalized. Even if the Sorialists should win an outright majority in Parliament — a possibility if the right remains divided — he seems likely to incorporate moderate independents into his government to appease bankers, the church and the military. Even so, many people on the right remain suspicious of the Socialists, trusting Mr. González, perhaps, but fearful of party radicals.

Finally, there is the military, far-right officers of which attempted a coup in February, 1981. Alberto Oliant, the civilian defense minister, has said he does not believe that the conservative Spanish military establishment is afraid of a ialist electoral victory.

Right-wing grumblers in the armed forces hierarchy have been quiet lately, as have the Basque terrorists who so provoked them at the time of last year's attempted coup. But history and recent experience have shown that the Spanish military has often been dragged into political action by like-mind-

The military's comportment in the coming months will be conditioned by how the right absorbs defeat by the Socialists or manages to unite and pull off an upset vic-

Sheilch Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance

Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual

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THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR OIL

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Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The



A Scots Guardsman, Philip Williams, who disappeared for seven weeks on the Falklands after the end of the war with Argentina, arrived Tuesday at Brize Norton Air Force Base, near Oxford, for a spirited homecoming celebration with his mother, right, and other relatives and friends.

Argentine Military Seeking to Bar A Review of Human Rights Cases

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service
BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's new army government, haunted by the thousands of disappearances and other human rights offenses attributed to military rule, is seeking to curtail any review of the alleged abuses before allowing a ci-vilian government to take power.

Gen. Carlos Cerda, the army's legal counsel and subsecretary of the Interior Ministry, said in an interview that the army was studying a proposed decree that would protect military officers from being investigated in connection with the disappearance of 6,000 to 15,000 Argentines during the late 1970s. Gen. Cerda confirmed previous

government statements that the military did not intend to provide a list of those who disappeared or an account of what happened to them. Most are now presumed to have been killed by government security and paramilitary forces. Gen. Cerda's remarks tended to

confirm reports by political leaders and analysts that the army leadership of Gen. Cristino Nicolaides and President Reynaldo Bignone intended to make few conon sensitive human rights issues while arranging the transition to civilian rule in 1984.

Protective Legislation

Military leaders, who argue that what they describe as a "dirty war" gainst terrorists was justified, have insisted that no investigation of alleged human rights abuses will be allowed. Past military administrations have hinted at a plan for banning investigations or granting amnesty to military officers, and

Oil and Money

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that protective legislation was being considered.

While the Bignone government's apparent plan for a pre-emptive decree has alarmed human rights activists, much of Argentina's political leadership now appears willing to quietly strike an agreement with the armed forces on the question of the thousands of missing.

"The politicians don't want to put forward human rights prob-lems because they are alraid that if they do, there will be no elec-tions," said José Federico Westerkamp, a leading Argentine scien-tist and human rights activist, who recently was imprisoned for criti-cizing Argentina's court system.

Military officials have discussed the issue informally with party leaders, and political sources now say an agreement could be reached to allow the decree in exchange for a general public explanation of the official violence by the military.

2 Escapees in Caracas Seek Asylum in Chile

The Associated Press CARACAS - Two prisoners escaped from a prison in central Caracas and were given refuge Monday in the home of the Chilean ambassador while seeking political asylum in that country.

They were identified as Luis Po-

sada Carriles, a Cuban opposed to the regime of President Fidel Castro, and Heman Ricardo, a Venezuelan. They had been accused of planting bombs on a Cubana Airlines jet that exploded off the coast of Barbados in October, 1976.

neither do most of the politicians, Gen. Cerda said.

Human rights activists disagree. 'Any politician who takes power is going to have to respond to the same appeals for justice," said Nora de Cortinas, a leader of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, a group of 2,500 family members of appeared persons.

Former President Jorge Videla and other officials have admitted that some excesses were committed by the military. But they have refused to provide an account of their actions or answer charges that thousands of innocent people were carried away by the paramili-tary squads that for three years cruised the streets of Argentina's cities almost nightly.

PARIS (Reuters) - France confirmed Tuesday that it has lifted its embargo on arms deliveries to Ar-

French contracts include those for Super Etendard aircraft, which are equipped with Exocet air-to-sea missiles.

disappearing for seven weeks was among 500 soldiers flown home Tuesday. The government said he would not be disciplined.

Listed as missing and presumed dead for 48 days, Philip Williams was in a stretcher-bearing party during the crucial battle for Tumbledown Mountain on the outskirts of the Falklands capital of Stanley. He became separated from his unit just hours before the Argentine surrender on June 14.

and disoriented, he lay low, surviving on army rations before he fi-nally stumbled into a remote farmalready held a memorial service for

"The majority of the people don't consider it an important problem for the country, and so

France Lifts Embargo

France is the first country in the European Economic Community to end the embargo, which was im-posed by all 10 member states when Argentina seized the Falk-land Islands in April.

Soldier Returns Home

BRIZE NORTON, England (AP) — An 18-year-old Scots Guardsman who emerged from the wilds of the Falkland Islands after

Unaware that the war was over

Taiwan Quietly Optimistic, Peking More Reserved in Sizing Up Shultz

By Michael Weisskopf wavelength than Reagan."

Washington Past Service Although no one calls Mr. Shultz a friend of Taiwan, officials TAIPEI - When George P. Shultz rose to address U.S. businessmen at a breakfast meeting seem to believe he has an underhere 19 months ago, his andience was prepared for the kind of tubstanding of their concerns simply because he has done business on thumping, pro-Taiwan harangue the island for years. typically given by visiting captains Bechtel, the worldwide engineer-

ing and construction conglomerate Mr. Shultz had just been considthat Mr. Shultz had headed since ered for high posts by the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, whose 1975, holds major consulting contracts for two of Tarwan's nuclear ardor for Taiwan was well-known. power plants. An affiliated engineering company called Pacific Mr. Shultz had come to Taipei as head of the Bechtel Group, which Engineers and Constructors Ltd. does millions of dollars worth of -60 percent owned by Bechtel engineering consulting annually for the Taiwan Power Co. earns between \$2 million and \$3 million yearly performing support If you measured him against services for the two plants, accordother business executives who visit ing to a company executive in

Taiwan, he was tepid in his expressions of support," a businessman said. Although Mr. Shultz spoke of the importance of sound U.S.-Taiwanese relations, "he certainly did not go overboard," the man

Now that Mr. Shultz is secretary of state, analysts on both sides of the Taiwan Strait are sizing him up not as a business executive but as chief architect of U.S. foreign poli-cy at a crucial time in Chinese-

American relations.

While the Communist rulers in Peking have been reticent about him, they undoubtedly feel the loss of his predecessor. Alexander M. Haig Jr., a forceful advocate for the mainland who left office recommending ways of accommon commending ways of accommo-dating China's concerns about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Taiwan, which feels it has been jilted and ignored by successive secretaries of state dating back to the Nixon years, is quietly optimistic that it has a friend in Mr. ltz, who has visited the Nationalist Chinese island stronghold five times since 1975 and is familiar with its leaders.

While Peking was attracted by Mr. Haig's preoccupation with the Soviet menace, Taipei found him a bit single-minded, willing to sacrifice the vital interests of an old ally to enhance U.S. leverage against the Kremlin.

If Mr. Haig was the soldier who conducted foreign policy like a general on the battlefield, Mr. Shultz is seen as the battlefield. hultz is seen as the prudent corporate executive wary of putting all his capital in one place.

Although he is expected to cultivate good relations with China, this may not be done to Taiwan's detriment, the Nationalists feel.

Support for Reagan Mr. Shultz, known for his medi-

ating skills, is viewed as a practical man who will support Mr. Reagan's foreign-policy philoso-phy, including his liking for

"People see Shultz as a professional who will do a good job of translating the president's policies without trying to craft his own." said Rob Parker, an American lawyer with close ties to the Taiwanese

leadership. There was a sense that Haig was on a different

Aware of congressional scrutiny of top Reagan administration offi-cials with past Bechtel connections, Taiwanese officials have

sought to downplay Mr. Shultz's former business dealings.

The people who have never been to Taiwan don't realize the kind of life we have here," said Wang Chi-wu, vice chairman of Taiwan's National Science Council. "Anyone who comes knows the desire of our people to continue this way of life. I can never remember Haig coming."

Haig understood Europe very well and Asia hardly at all," Mr. Parker said. "Shultz would appear to have a better understanding of this part of the world partly because he's been here and partly because he hasn't focused on one part of the world to the exclusion.

While extending a grace period to Mr. Shultz, China has intensified its criticism of the Reagan administration's policy of arms sales to Taiwan, apparently worried that Mr. Haig's departure will create a vacuum that could be exploited by

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Japanese Minister Resists Revisions in Schoolbooks

TOKYO — The Japanese education minister said Tuesday that he had no intention of correcting revisions to school textbooks that gloss over Japanese atrocifies during the 1930s and early 1940s and have caused a diplomatic controversy with China and The minister, Heiji Ogawa, told the education committee of the upper house of padiament: "I don't agree there is no other way to

settle the issue than by reinstating the original accounts." But speaking before an ad hoc committee on national security of the upper house, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuranchi again indirectly urged that the accounts be changed.

The point is whether Japan, in the eyes of the countries concerned, is abiding by its responsibility for its past actions as stated in separate postwar joint communiques with China and South

The amended textbooks describe Japan's aggression against China as an "advance," and play down the "rape of Nanking," in which more than 200,000 Chinese were slain. Japan ruled Korea as a colony from 1910 to 1945 and the new

textbooks describe a Korean uprising against Japanese colonial The books have prompted official protests from both China and

Mr. Sakuranchi said Monday that Japan should recognize that the Chinese Japanese War had been internationally criticized as an invasion by Ispan. He added that the controversy should not be allowed to continue.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzoki, who is scheduled to visit Peking next month to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China, said Tuesday that his ministers had different stands on the issue based on different considera-

The director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau Akitane Kiuchi, told an upper house committee that he believed the issue would delay negotiations on \$4 billion in Japanese aid to South Korea.

In an indication of growing anti-Japanese feeling in Korea over the issue, Seoul police said Tuesday that vandals had destroyed a monument commemorating the building of a bridge by the Japanese during the colonial period. Taxi drivers are reportedly refusing to carry Japanese, and some

shops and clubs have barred Japanese customers and boycotted Japanese products. More than 5,000 elderly Koreans demonstrated in five cities

Tuesday to protest the changes in the textbooks.

Toxic Waste Threatens Pure Water Under Giant U.S. Wilderness Area

By John J. Goldman

Los Angeles Times Service BATSTO, N.J. — It is almost a primal wilderness in the nation's busiest industrial corridor — an house on Aug. 1. His family had area so vast that only satellite photos can do it justice.

From space, photos of the New

pounds in business for this com-

He is considering a variety of

ways to cut the operating cost, in-cluding using farmers' tractors to pull Boeing 737s and the like

Political Success

land is how successful he has been

at juggling Ireland's complicated politics. In particular, he has suc-

ceeded in combining a family friendship with Charles J.

Mr. FitzGerald's government fell,

and almost before Mr. Haughey

had moved back into the premier's

office, Monsignor Horan had the

only by accident that I'm involved in politics," the 70-year-old priest said. "Politics have made this a po-

Ireland abounds with stories

about the Knock airport - that its

runway was quietly lengthened to take jumbo jets, that it will be shrouded with mist and fog much of the time and that it will end up

serving fewer than 250 passengers

But the monsignor insists that

"I'm not a politician, and it's

port in western Ireland.

project under way again,

litical airport."

What mostly riles the rest of Ire-

around the airport's aprons.

Irish Priest Becomes An Airport's Shepherd

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service KNOCK, Ireland - In the midst of one of Ireland's most desolate and depopulated areas, construction machines are busily transforming a rolling green hill into an asphalt-topped plateau that late next year is scheduled to be opened as the Knock International Airport - presuming an airline chooses to serve it.

For the rest of Ireland, the \$17million airport is already a national embarrassment that has barely survived repeated attempts to kill it. With Shannon International Airport active because Aer Lingus intercontinental flights are forced to stop there, another airport less than three hours' drive away might not seem necessary.
But to Monsignor James Horan,

the energetic proprietor of the shrine a few miles north where in 1879 local residents reported see-ing Mary, Joseph and St. John, the activity in the peat bog atop Barnacuig Mountain is the centerpiece of efforts to improve the depressed

area's economic well-being.

Not to mention the Knock shrine's well-being. Under Monsignor Horan's shepherdship and with a push from a papal visit, the willage and shrine have grown into village and shrine have grown into a bustling tourist attraction, complete with vast parking lots, numerous souvenir and trinket shops and an equally large number of hostelries with such names as the Sancta Maria Bed and Breakfast, 'Civic Improvements'

Among the monsignor's respon-

sibilities are a new concrete church that can seat 10,000 and a staff of priests that numbers 24 in the busy summer months. He is a stickler for civic im-

find out who's going to use it," said Monsignor Horan, who rejectprovements; in preparation for the pope's visit in 1979, he orchestrated the criticism about the weather but acknowledged that he had ed a program of painting, fixing, grass-planting and sidewalk-buildmoved decisively at every opportu-nity. "We lost no time," he said ing in the village of about 450, three-quarters of whom earn their proudly. living from the shrine.
"We need this airport as part of all he expects are short-haul flights to Dublin, London and Rome.

Eastern seaboard between Richmond, Va., and Portland, Maine. The photos fail, however, to reveal the natural bounty that lies

beneath the Pine Barrens' sandy, porous soil: a huge reservoir of pure water, enough to fill a lake covering 2,000 square miles (5,200 square kilometers) to a depth of 37 feet (11 meters). Such a water source could, if tapped, supply all of New York City's needs indefi-

But the water supply is being threatened. One of the nation's most toxic chemical dump sites lies said Monsignor Horan, who often on the edge of the Pinelands, ensounds like an industrial-developdangering the quality of Atlantic City's drinking water. ment promoter. "It may lose money in the actual running of it, but it will mean millions and millions of

Precautionary Measures

Officials at that seaside gambling resort have taken steps to protect water during the summer tourist season, when millions of travelers and conventioners flock to casinos. Some wells have been pulled out of service and special filters have been installed should they be needed. Atlantic City has improved its treatment plant, so that additional reservoir water can be processed.

City lines have been connected to the New Jersey Water Co. to tap wells outside of the contamination

Haughey, the premier, with Mr. Haughey's need for political sup-"I think we have taken reasonable steps and have reasonably protected the city from the prob-lem," said Neil Goldfine, executive When Mr. Haughey left office for a time, his successor, Garret FitzGerald; killed the project director of Atlantic City's Municipermanently, he thought. Then pal Utilities Authority. But a long-term solution must

be found. When the Environmental Protection Agency filed suit last year

against the operators of the chemi-cal dump, Price's Pit, federal law-yers called the scepage from 900 million gallons (3.4 billion liters) of toxic waste there "the most serious environmental problem in

Fears for the Pinelands Officials fear that the chemical

seepage will reach not only Atlantic City's wells, but also parts of the Pinelands. We don't know how far these

You have to build it first to contaminants can go," said David F. Moore, executive director of the Mr. Goldfine said the Pinelands

are a good source of water because means if you have liquid hezardous waste spilled on the ground it site

Jersey Pine Barrens show the largedisappears. It doesn't go away, it est stretch of empty land without just sinks in." In industrial New Jersey, the

major cities or towns along the Pinelands is a million-acre anachronism — the Garden State's great surprise. It is a wilderness of dense pines, pure streams, moss-covered swamps and rare pygmy forests. At the heart of the Pinelands is a 368,000-acre (147,000-hectare)

preservation area, a naturalist's delight. Thirty-five species of mam-mals ranging from muskrats to the rare short-tailed shrew, 299 kinds of birds, including peregrine fal-cons and great bine herons; 91 types of butterflies, and 59 kinds of reptiles and amphibians make the Pine Barrens their home. "I often describe the Pine Bar-

rens as a place for the graduate, the man who has been all over the world and has seen the magnificent splendor of the South Pacific," said Ted Gordon, a naturalist, who has been a Pinelands resident for 20 years. The man who has had everything stare him boldly in the face comes down here and has to search to find. It's a subtle place, a deep place, a very emo-tional place. It's a place you liave to know before you can really love

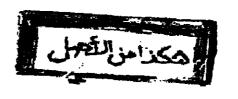
Many northern and sombern species meet in the Finelands. At least 14 kinds of northern plants reach their southern limits, meluding the rare curly grass form. There are also southern plants, including pixis moss, turkey beard and the Southern yellow orthid. The Pinelands contains 20 kinds of onchids. In the pygny lorest the largest trees stand only 11 feet tall. Some have been blackened by a fecent fire. About 400 fires — mostly man-made — burn in the Pinelands each year.

Development Restricted

Hundreds of unles of unpaved stage routes still conscients the Fine Barrens, leading to towns that have disappeared in the under-brush of time. Buisto one such town, has been restored along with its furnace that once manufactured. munitions for the Confinental Army. Wood from the Pinelands made the desk upon which Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declarafion of Independence.
The Pinelands Comprehensive

Management Plan has restricted F. Moore, executive director of the development and has thus far New Jersey Conservation Founds and the area's water quality, tion. "I don't think we know that but the threat to the pines and to much about flow patterns beneath nearby Atlantic City from Price's the soil." Pri alarms conservationists. Some municipal officials contend that the Environmental Protection of the types of sand there. "It also Agency is moving too slowly in cleaning up the chemical dump

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By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

THE INSURGENTS of the South-West Afnot been expected to make their annual foray this year into the northernmost white settlements of the disputed territory that is now commonly called Namibia. South African forces had supposedly crippled the insurgents last year in a series of assaults on their bases

deep in southern Angola.

Only a remnant of the SWAPO command structure had survived, the South Africans boasted, and it had been forced to flee from the border area. The insurgents, it was claimed were being killed at the rate of about 1,500 a year (more than 10 times the admitted South African losses) and were having to kidnap schoolchildren to replenish their ranks.

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schoolendoren to replenish their ranks.

That one-sided picture the South Africans had drawn of the situation was the one they wanted to see. But the SWAPO guerrillas never had to be a match for the South African military machine in the fight for control of what is formally known as South-West Africa. In the kind of auti-colonial struggle they have been waging to dislodge South Africa from the former German colony it has occupied for 67 years, survival and victory are virtually synonymous. And SWAPO had survived.

The proof was in the diplomatic push by a group of five Western nations — the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Canada — for a settlement, now said to be geared to produce a cease-fire and agreement on the phased withdrawal of the South African

'Triangle of Death'

More blatantly, the proof of SWAPO's survival could be seen in newspaper headlines in Johannesburg and in Windhoek, the disputed territory's capital, that once again were brand-ing the white farming communities of Otavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein as the "triangle of death," since the insurgents had returned to plant land mines on farm roads and pick off

farmers in ambushes.
On a recent journey through Namibia, I visited Otavi, 165 miles (265 kilometers) south of the Angolan border and about 80 miles south of the area called Ovamboland, where this obscure bush war had been concentrated. During my stay, an alarm was raised of guernila activity, and a white counterinsurgency unit zoomed out of town on motorcycles under the stony gaze of a crowd of blacks. Up the road in Grootfontein, there was even more military

In Namibia's checkered colonial past, white traders and missionaries preceded settlers into the territory's open frontier. Then came the Germans, to establish the first government.

South Africa grabbed the country from Imperial Germany at the start of World War I. But even before the Germans appeared, a handful of Afrikaners — the white tribe that was ultimately to achieve dominance in South Africa — had arrived in ox wagons. At what was to be Grootfontein, in a gesture of pure and stunning solipsism, the band of only 40 families proclaimed themselves a republic.

That was 111 years ago. Now, with the tide of history flowing the other way, there is a major South African Air Force base, and a commando post where the district's farmers assemble in battle fatigues, when insurgents are re-

The renewed military activity carried a message to Doel Breedt, who claims to be the first rite farmer in the territory to have been an bushed by a SWAPO guerrilla. The message was that he had stayed too long. It wasn't just terrorism, he said, that had him brooding about a move to South Africa, where his family had not lived since the mid-19th century. What had unsettled him most, he said, was an intuition that the country was already slipping out of white control.

Pieter Botha's Stance

"Communism is coming down," he asserted, meaning down from black Africa — from Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe, all indistinguishably Markist now in the world view shaped by South Africa's military propagandists. It wouldn't be so bad to have blacks in government, Mr. Breedt allowed, so long as whites kept control, but once whites lost control nothing would stop Communism. When I asked why, his son Frikkie, a teacher, answered: "It's because they don't believe in God. Because they don't have strong characters and because they're not educated and can't think for them-

His father nodded ruefully. "I think we've stayed too long" he repeated.

Pieter W. Botha, South Africa's prime minster, seemed to be reaching the same conclusion. A truculent former defense minister who personally supervised the military buildup in South-West Africa, he now has to contemplate the bizarre prospect of having eventually to campaign in South Africa as a peace candidate against rightist extremists who are already accusing him of "selling out" Namibia's 75,000

whites — mostly fellow Afrikaners. whites — mostly fellow Afrikaners.

Several reasons could be traced for Mr.

Botha's apparent change of stance; pressure from the Western nations, which took the lead in searching for a solution that would head off demands for sanctions against South Africa; the slump in the gold price, which is dropping South Africa into a deep recession, and the si-multaneous decline of Namibia's economy.

Central to Mr. Botha's calculation was the determination of the Reagan administration to secure a cease-fire and settlement. It was the Reagan administration that undertook last year to change the tactics of the group of Westem nations, which four years ago had more or less cudgeled South Africa into agreeing on a plan for Namibian independence only to see the Botha government put on a brilliant display of diplomatic filibustering to forestall the deal. Instead of threats, the Reagan adminis-tration had offered the Botha government a policy of "constructive engagement" that hinted that South Africa's pariah status in the West could be eased, if not ended, once it made good

Initially, South Africa had hoped to persuade the most friendly American administration it was ever likely to see to look at Namibia the way it did El Salvador: to define the issueas one of stopping Communism rather than of ending colonialism. But Washington never fell for the idea that the dependence of SWAPO on the Soviet bloc for arms meant it was a "proxy force" of the Soviet Union rather than the ideologically vague African nationalist movement it has always claimed, and appeared, to be. Instead, in June, 1981, U.S. negotiators headed by William P. Clark, then deputy secretary of state, midged the South Africans around to the view that the withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola (where they have been since 1975, when South Africa invaded Angola) could be presented as a gain for South Afri-

Of course, if the Cuban withdrawal could be orchestrated along with a Namibia settlement, would also represent a triumph for the Reagan Administration.

haps, or even on military equipment, would be dashed if his government were held responsible for a failure on the Namibia plan. He also has to worry about being able to afford the Nami-bian war at a time when his military advisers are pressing ahead with costly preparations for an expected onslaught of South Africa's own

Vast Diamond Concession

One-sixth of Namibia - the Namib Desert, from which it derives its name - is a vast diamond concession, and what was produced there underwrote as much as half the cost of administering the territory. When gold, diamonds, and uranium were in demand, South Africa could afford to call the Western birff on

But now the international diamond cartel, managed by De Beers, a South African con-cern, has cut back drastically on operations and purchases; the world's largest uranium mine, also in the Namib, is on a tax holiday, providing no revenue to the state; the worst drought in a generation has done more to hurt ranching than SWAPO infiltrators ever have and no one is investing a dime in Namibia's uncertain future.

But there is another side to the ledger. Independence for Namibia would deprive the continent's last white bastion of its last buffer state. In strategic terms, independence would remove South African forces from battle stations in Central Africa and almost certainly install the black national movement that South Africa has been trying to crush for most of two decades. White power would be unmistakably in retreat, and a message would go out to black as well as white South Africans that, sooner or later, there would have to be a deal with the outlawed black movements inside that white republic. That is why the Botha government has seemed permanently schizoid on the question of Namibia and why many analysts still cannot believe in its willingness or ability to carry out the proposed agreement.

In this overcharged context, one thing often forgotten is the country itself, the real Namibia that lies under all the layers of argument and obfuscation like a hidden masterpiece covered with varnish, retouching and grime. While diplomatic discussions drone on in Washington and at the United Nations, that suffering country waits to be restored, not only so that onlookers can see more clearly but also so that it can rediscover itself.

Land of Harsh Beauty

It is a land of harsh beauty and long vistas, in which the human presence seldom looms large. On the long drive across the Namib, you may encounter more kudus and ostriches than people; even on the single surfaced road that runs down the country from north to south, it is often 100 or more miles between settlements. Nearly 80 percent of the 1 million Namibians live in the northern half of the country, a majority in a flat semitropical sliver that is roughly the upper tenth, within 80 miles of its long rder with Angola.

Most of that sliver is Ovamboland. Its inhabitants, the Ovambos, not only account for slightly more than half of all Namibians but they are also more than five times as numerous as the next-largest group among the various races and tribes in the territory.

For "Communists" who don't believe in God, the Ovambos spend a lot of time in church, most of them as members of a denomination established in the last century by Finnish missionaries and now known as the Evan-gelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kayongo Church. The South African security police, whose authority in Namibia has yet to be curtailed, tend to regard this church as SWAPO's ecclesiasti-

In their hunt for "terrorists" the night before I reached Ovamboland, the defense forces had dropped parachute flares on a church station at Elim. It was just an accident, the military later explained, that the parachutes failed to open and the flares landed in the mission-hospital complex, burning to the ground a build-ing that had housed offices as well as three

In the church at Elim that Sunday morning, the congregation prayed for people in prisons and those who had "gone away" — over the border, to join the insurgents. At the end, there were thanks that no one had died in the fire, which was still smoldering.

which was still smoldering.

"The soldiers are supposed to be protecting the people," the Rev. Kristof Shunya said after the service. "How do you protect people by bullying them?" The worst bullying these days, Ovambos say, comes from young Namibian blacks who are taken into what is called the Territorial Porce on wages that cannot possi-bly be matched in the declining local economy.

Issue Cuts Both Ways

Under a scorching sun, the Rev. Eino Ammanbo, the church's other pastor, led the way to Elim's cemetery, where he pointed out the graves of those who had recently been assassinated or blown up by land mines. The presumption generally is that SWAPO lays the mines. But when the victim is a SWAPO sympathizer, the local people often conclude, rightly or wrongly, that the mine was planted by government agents. In Ovamboland, the issue of terrorism cuts both ways, but the army always means SWAPO when it speaks of "terror-

"Communism is coming down," the white farmer in Grootfontein had said, but the only visible contagions in Ovamboland were fear and malaria, which had suddenly returned in epidemic proportions because the war had vir-mally halted preventive sprayings. In two weeks, the Finnish mission hospital at Onlipa and the Roman Catholic hospital at Oshikukn had seen more than 3,000 cases between them.

The occupying South Africans tell the Ovambos that SWAPO is to be blamed for these conditions, but everything indicates that the local inhabitants believe that conditions will improve and peace will come only when the South Africans depart.

It is not enough to journey into the country to understand Namibia. To see how white dominance ultimately undermined itself, how it prompted an impulse to nationhood in a diverse collection of frontier peoples, it is also necessary to journey into the past.
The frontier clashes began back in the 19th

century. The main contestants then were the Hereros and the Namas. The Hereros were blacks with a pastoral culture based on cattle. The Namas — the aborigine people called Hot-tentots by whites — drifted north from what is now South Africa in tribally organized clan groups, as did mixed-race coloreds called lasters, who spoke Afrikaans, and some white pioneers. The Namas had their own language, but their clans took Afrikaans names. They were Afrikaners (not to be confused with South Africa's white tribe), Witboois (literally "white boys") and Swartboois ("black boys"). Guns and horses gave them an edge initially, but the Hercros had regained an uneasy dominance through the advent of the first German

The Herero will to independence made itself

Mr. Botha knows that whatever hopes he harbors for the Reagan administration to ease the embargoes on enriched nuclear fuel, perevent in this century. The revolt was crushed with a ruthlessness that can reasonably be termed genocidal. "Within the German boundaries every Herero, whether found armed or unarmed, with or without cattle, shall be shot," decreed an infamous order by a general named Von Trotha. There were thought to be more than 70,000 Hereros when the fighting started, fewer than 25,000 when it stopped. The Herero tribe was then formally dissolved and dispossessed of all its lands. The Names met a similar fate when they rose under the leadership of their greatest chief, Hendrik Witbooi.

Accordingly, the former Herero and Nama lands, representing roughly half of the country's total area, were made available to be dirided into some 7,000 cattle and sheep ranches, which were then parceled out to whites. The decimation of the Hereros and Namas had another consequence, one that decisively shaped Namibia's future: it left the Ovambos as the numerically dominant group, and meant that they would have to be flushed out into the white economy as migrant laborers on farms and mines to overcome a dearth of able-bodied

Hereros Were Unbowed

Political agitation in the modern sense began among the imbowed remnant of the Hereros. It was they who in 1951 sent the first petitions to the UN, passionately disputing South Africa's claim that the "natives" supported the idea of merging Namibia into South Africa as its fifth

While the UN pressed to put the territory under the protection of its trusteeship system. South Africa methodically imposed the racial and political controls of its own ever-expanding corpus of apartheid and security laws In 1966, with the support of the United

States, the UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to revoke the mandate on the ground that South Africa had failed to respect the right of self-determination of the territory's inhabitants. As the debate intensified, the South Africans discounted the Hereros as a difficult people with a difficult history that made them susceptible to meddling by outsid-

But in the 1970s the Portuguese regime in Angola collapsed and SWAPO was suddenly in a position to bring the war for independence home to Ovamboland. There is no question that Soviet and East German advisers and technicians now sometimes accompany the arms that flow to the insurgents from the Soviet bloc. But it is worth recalling that SWAPO started out as anti-Communist and nonviolent. and that South African obduracy, as much as arry other force, shaped what it has become. Like most African nationalists, the insurgents call themselves Socialists. But they also indicate that they would be willing to renegotiate the contracts under which the diamond and uranium mines are exploited by South African and multinational interests.

The movement has a shadowy legal existence in Namibia, but its aboveground agents there are effectively immobilized by police surveillance. The real leadership is either in exile with Sam Nujoma, who resides these days in the Angolan capital of Luanda, or with Herman Toivo ja Toivo, one of SWAPO's founders, who for the last 15 years has been incarcerated in South Africa.

Oddly enough, the two men have never met. Mr. Toivo was under house arrest when Mr. Nujoma joined what was then called the Ovambo People's Organization shortly before going into exile in 1959 as SWAPO's first over-

When I met Sam Nujoma in Geneva during a UN conference on Namibia 18 months ago, he insisted that he and his followers were, first and foremost, Namibian patriots fighting for the liberation of our country." Nothing in his conversation suggested he was preoccupied with the issues that an independent Namibia would face. I came away thinking that he had one fixed idea: simply the removal of South African political and military dominance.

An Axiom Repeated

South African generals, having read the books on the Vietnam War and watched the struggle in Rhodesia, studiously repeated the axiom that guerrilla wars had to be won politically. So the white authorities threw themselves into the unaccustomed business of mobilizing a multiracial coalition to offset SWAPO. Conceding finally that Namibia could someday be independent, Pretoria's minions labored to shape a regime that would not be too independent from an economic or security standpoint, one that would scuttle apartheid without spossessing the whites.

This meant getting all the ancient enemies the Hereros, local Germans and Afrikaners — into the same government with whatever anti-SWAPO Ovambos could be found or created by patronage and money, along with all the other groups that the South Africans had labored to keep separate for half a century. It meant, in effect, creating the kind of national movement that SWAPO started out to be in order to withstand the force of the Communist marauders that SWAPO had supposedly be-

This anti-SWAPO front was dubbed the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), after the old German hall in Windhoek where an agreement was reached on an oddly disjointed form of government made up of three tiers: a multiracial national tier, a second tier of separate "ethnic authorities," and a third tier of municipal governments that has remained in white hands for the apparent reason that no one has been able to dilute white authority at that level without destroying it.

It was an imaginative try, in its way. Sud-denly, white South African officials had to en-force laws that made racial discrimination in public places illegal. But it backfired, largely because white politics in South Africa itself required that the whites of Namibia — especially the Afrikaner majority among them — not have a new identity as Namibians shoved

To protect them, and to coax them along, the white ethnic authority had to be given con-trol of its own segregated schools and hospitals. Then, to run them, it had to be able to claim all the income taxes whites paid, which was 90 percent of the total. The white authority was virtually beyond the control of the multiracial legislative assembly and council of ministers that were supposed to make up the new government. The 10 other ethnic authorities got houses and cars for their ministers, some new schools and not much else.

The blatant imbalance in the distribution of funds inevitably led to tensions within the DTA, which has been headed since its inception by an Afrikaner rancher named Dirk

Mudge.

To hold itself together, let alone bid against SWAPO for black support, the DTA found it had to speak of national rather than community needs. This amounted to decrying white privilege, which led the DTA to lose most of its Afrikaner support and thus undermine its usefulness to the South Africans. It also served to vindicate SWAPO as a movement that had always preached the need for simple national so-

parties still bother to defend the alliance.

This is the confused and unhappy state Namibia has become as it waits for the international midwives to deliver it to itself. It is a state of mind that faces backward and forward at the same time.

Now that the DTA has been spurned by most Afrikaners in Namibia, the local Ger-mans furnish the bulk of its white support. This is not to deny that there are extreme rightists and even neo-Nazis among the 25,000 or so southwesters of German origin — in Otavi, there were enough to hold a small party on Hitler's birthday this year. But leaving aside throwbacks to the 1930s, today's Germans give an impression of being readier than other whites to try on a new identity as Namibians.

Matheis Henrichsen said he didn't really feel German and certainly didn't feel South African. The current head of a German merchant family that has been in Swakopmund, a coastal resort, for four generations and now the town's mayor, Mr. Henrichsen was one of the few whites I encountered who openly said that he would try to stay if SWAPO came to power.

But he was not optimistic, mainly because he expected a mass white exodus. Proportionally, the white share of the population is still doub what it was in the old Rhodesia, but it is likely to shrink much faster after independence since most of the whites are South African nationals. SWAPO claims to be non-ethnic and is not

without Herero supporters, but the breach be-tween the Ovambos and Hereros represents the major failure for the insurgents in their effort to build a national base — and the major success for South Africa in trying to prevent that. Ultimately, the estrangement must be traced to the fact that the movement of resistance to South African rule has bypassed the people who started it for reasons that now seem obvious to everyone but them: the Ovambos, who account for more than 50 percent of all Namibians, live on the Angolan frontier, which puts them in a position to wage guerrilla struggle; the Hereros, who account for fewer than 8 percent of the population, were dispossessed of their land and shoved back to remote reserves.



If Namibia is a metaphor, it stands for the divisions among blacks and the whites' rearguard tactics. First, the color bar was bent, and then whites were urged to enter an alliance with non-white minorities against the main force of black nationalists. In broad outline, this is what is happening now in South Africa itself as Mr. Botha seeks to share power, on a minimal basis, with coloreds and Indians. What was attempted in Namibia was far more daring, in that it involved scrapping the pass laws, which control black movement, and the Group Areas Act, the basis of residential segre-

But it was not enough, because the whites weren't truly interested in power sharing. They wanted to remain in control. The failure of the Turnhalle strategy stands

out most vividly in the southern part of Namibia, precisely because the region is so remote



from Ovamboland and direct SWAPO influence. And yet SWAPO is expected to do surprisingly well there when the Constituent As-sembly election is held, mainly because the insurgent organization has the support of the region's most important leader. He is Hendrik Withooi, a great-grandson of the legendary chieftain who led the last Nama rising.

When he refused to lend his prestige to the

DTA, the present Hendrik Witbooi lost his job as principal of a state school. And in Gibeon, Mr. Withooi's followers live in some of the most pitiful shanties in southern Africa, on parren, rock-strewn land.

Will the shanty dwellers vote for the Witbooi tradition of resistance or for the ministers who got the new houses? Such questions answer themselves in Keetmanshoop, where at this late date the whites are preparing to dedicate a new \$20-million hospital that will exclude blacks.



lunch or dinner?"

"Your job is simple: Keep everything in order and answer, 'No vacancies!' "

At a hotel desk.



into a job dealing with the public, they can be brusque. Below are cartoons from Krokodil, the Soviet satirical magazine. FMORT OFFICE

Satirical Views

While Russians can be disarm-

ingly kind in their private lives,

once they don a uniform or step



The Height of Rudeness

Daily Life in Moscow Is a Battle With Uncivil Service

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The gruff manners begin at Sheremetyevo-2, the modern airport on Moscow's northwestern fringes. Passengers arriving on international flights file down poorly lighted stairs to a glass booth, where a stony-faced KGB man inspects every detail of passport and visa, checking and rechecking until the new arrival almost feels that arrest is imminent.

The initial encounter with the Soviet system sets the pattern for much that follows. While Russians can be disarmingly kind in their private lives, once they don a uniform or step into a job in which they deal with the public, they can be as brusque as a traveler will find anywhere. Learning to cope with unprovoked rudeness is one of the everyday challenges of living here.

Without Apology

By all accounts, what is irksome for foreigners is worse for Soviet citizens. The authorities, eager to impress and just as keen to keep outsiders away from the mainstream of Soviet life, place foreigners as far as possible in a cocoon that includes special apartment buildings and hotels, food stores and traveling arrangements, as well a license to jump the line at Lenin's mansoleum and in other crowded places.

Similar privileges are available to the Soviet bureaucratic class. But for the average citizen, life is often punctuated by jarring rebuffs. The high-handedness with which a ticket clerk at a railway station or a saleswoman in a food store deals with customers can be shocking even to Westerners who have experienced the incivilities of an illtempered New York cab driver.

An American visitor, seeking a friend in one of Moscow's Western-built luxury hotels recently, asked for the room number from the attractive woman in her mid-30s manning the information desk. Without looking at her list the woman waved the inquirer brusquely away, muttering that nobody of that name was registered. When the American persisted she agreed with ill grace to look at her cards and found the person in ques-

tion immediately. There was no apology.

Kenneth Lipper, a partner in Salomon Brothers, the Wall Street investment bank-

ers, told Rolling Stone magazine after a visit here last year of his experiences in Soviet restaurants. "Eight or nine waitresses are talking in a group over at the side of the room," he recalled. "Clients are waving their hands all over the place, but the waitresses just stand there. If the manager is there, he doesn't seem to care either."

The American authors of a guide to Moscow restaurants, Lynn and Wesley Fisher, felt that the difficulties with waiters deserved separate treatment. In their book "Moscow Gourmet," they titled one section "Waiter Sovieticus," and advised customers to tread softly. "Assume that he is serving food, not you," they wrote, suggesting that the causes of the problem lay in the poor pay and low prestige of the job, as well as the perception that serving others "bears a stigma in a coun-try committed to ridding itself of exploita-

On Moscow's streets it is a common sight to see bus drivers roaring away from stops leaving old people waving after them, and drivers of the ubiquitous black Volga sedans of the middle-level bureaucracy charging at pedestrians who anticipate the light at a

Typical Exchange

The Soviet press gives exhaustive attention to the lack of civility, printing articles and letters that chronicle cases in colorful detail. A poet of some renown, Larisa Vasilyeva, writing recently in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, went so far as to offer a handy guide to the different types of "boorishness" those occurring in domestic life, in stores, on public transport, in the street and at the off-

In another recent article, a Soviet reporter chronicled a series of incidents that might be typical for the average Russian. One in-volved a visit to the ticket office at the local bus station. Three women were savoring some tasty morsels of gossip," he wrote. "The cashier, Dragunova, well turned out and with the coiffure of a lady, was leaning back in her chair and laughing heartily. asked the good ladies to sell me a ticket. Dragunova turned round with a scowl -it's amazing how quickly her expression changed
—and barked out, 'No tickets!'

The writer recalled the exchange that fol-

"But you've only just started selling them! Can I see your reservation list, please?"

"And who do you think you are, Mr. Big Shot? A minister?

"Minister or not, kindly sell me a ticket." "I said there were no tickets, so clear off!" The importunate fellow left without a tick-

Extreme cases of incivility can land the offender in court on charges of booliganism, for which the common penalty is 15 days in prison. But for the most part, the authorities have attempted to deal with the problem by exhortation. Several books of etiquette have been printed, some with press runs in the

Theoretical Explanations

Ultimately, Miss Vasilyeva suggested, the cause of the problem lies in features of everyday life that are as common in the West as here — a childhood under a nagging mother and a fatigued or alcoholic father, schooling under ill-tempered teachers and so on until the innocent child is turned into "a first-class lout." Other Soviet articles have suggested that the reasons lie in the daily hardships of Soviet life — long lines for staple foods, overcrowded living conditions, monotonous jobs, inefficient transportation systems, a lack of sufficient entertainment and recre-

Westerners might offer other theories. In the early years after the revolution visitors here reported admiringly on the directness of Russians who were striving to turn their backs on the cloying mannerliness of the czarist aristocracy. The brusqueness of the Aeroflot check-in clerk or the hotel doorman may be a legacy of this.

Yet, few foreigners who have been here any length of time would accept that Russians are by nature discourteous or unkind. If they sense a challenge, they are likely to bear down hard. But if those seeking their assistance, Russian or foreign, manage to convey the idea that they are petitioning for help they hardly deserve, they will often find an extraordinary degree of concern. Any-body who has sought the help of a policeman after driving into a snowbank or sought assistance in righting a capsized sailboat knows that, in the right circumstances, Russians can be among the most warmhearted people anywhere.

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ARTS/LEISURE

'Rugissants' Sails Into Limp Script

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The protagonist of Christian de Chalonge's "Les nes rugissants" (The Roaring 40s) is our venerable acquaintance the Strong, Silent Man, back from a vacation in the theatrical store-

This time he is an tinkering electrician who specializes in maritime equipment in a French port. Unable to sell his inventions, he quits his wife and child to go to sea. Egged on by a shady publicist, he enters a competition to navigate his trimaran from St. Malo on a nonstop excursion round the Cape of Good Hope, Australia's Cape Lecuwin and Cape Horn. He



Perrin in "Rugissants."

cheats at the endeavor, and, ridden by conscience, disappears. His boat is found abandoned in the Atlantic, his log recording the voyage he actually made. It was extensive and dangerous, but it did not comply with the rules of the con-

André G. Brunelin's scenario was inspired by the case of Donald Crowhurst, a former Royal Air Force war pilot who, under similar circumstances, vanished on a futile expedition in 1968. The fictionalized version, transforming the tempts a study of a restless romantic thwarted in his quest for glory, a sort of Lord Jim faced with a Conradian dilemma, pitting his ambitions against a formidable challenge and defeated not by lack

of bravery but by loss of bonor. The treatment, however, calls for sturdier dramaturgy. The hints the familiar Strong, Silent Man's psychology are superficial; the film's merits are its exciting sea scenes, with the hero (or anti-hero) ing tempest and surging waves.

Jacques Perrin as the amateur sailor looks grimly determined, Julie Christie flutters as his wife back home, and Michel Serrault's characterization of the bombastic press agent is limited to a calculating expression and perpetual puff-

It is only in its documentary. sequences of heavy weather at sea that "Les 40emes rugissants" has authentic excitement.

The tale of the commoner enamoured of a princess has its origin in folklore and must be as old as the world. It remains a serviceable premise and has lost none of its appeal in our day.

It has been accorded precious little invention as retold by Pipolo and Castellano in "Innamorato Pazzo" (Madly in Love, billed in Paris as "Amoureux Fou"), an Italian farce about a tourist bus driver who encounters a foreign princess escaped from chaperoning to see the sights of Rome. The princess, happily, is one of the cinema's leading beauties, Ornella Muti, which makes the occasion a treat pictorially. Her plebeian beau, Adriano Celentano, sings, dances and cavorts so frantically that one suspects he would make a better living on television (from which he has probably been recruited) than as a chanffeur. All ends with democracy's triumph over royal prerogative.

"Family Rock" is the first fulllength feature by a French be-ginner, José Pinheiro. The title is misleading, as the prospective customer is apt to conclude that what is being offered is a pop musical in

But "Family Rock" outlines with engaging simplicity the puls-ing wanderlust of a young clown who, with his wife and two little children, travels from one provincial fairground to another in his trailer-bus, to which a portable merry-go-round is attached. This nomad tribe entertains rural communities for a night or two and then continues its endless journey, finding footloose gypsy existence preferable to any home and

Pinheiro communicates the lure of the open road that rocks this family with an exhilarating appeal. Though often defective in theatrical buoyancy, and excessive in length, the film is rich in its creation of moods and in its originality in depicting certain incidents.



"We don't need no education," chant children in "Pink Floyd: The Wall."

Another Film Brick in 'The Wall'

By Janet Maslin New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Pink Floyd fans are going to find "Pink Floyd: The Wall" pretty cosmic; employing almost no dialogue, it uses fantasies, animation and assorted psychedelic fronfron to flesh out a rock album more enthusiastically than any film has since

This, I'm not sure I would have realized without reading the program notes by the director, Alan Parker, is the story of Pink, an English rock star who sits tranmatized in his Los Angeles hotel room. He is sick of sex, drugs, fame and the other drawbacks of his style of life. He is weary and alienated and self-destructive.

So he daydreams about warfare, about his mum, about the wife who left him, about fascism, about - this part is animated, by Gerald Scarfe - flowers engaged in angry sexual congress. Each rotten thing that has befallen him is, as the lyrics of the Pink Floyd song put it, one more brick in the wall. In addition to all the other repeating motifs, there are lots and lots of

Startling Imagery

"Pink Floyd: The Wall," which was written by Roger Waters of Pink Floyd, might seem to be an odd film for Parker, having so little to do with his other films, such as "Midnight Express," "Fame" and "Shoot the Moon." Actually, it's right up his alley. He is capable of startling imagery, which comes in handy here. And there are elements of self-pity and sensational-ism to a film like "Midnight Express," qualities that aren't out of place in illustrating poor Pink's plight Parker has brought plenty of energy to this project, and he has done his resourceful best to make it an overpowering experi-

ence. However, not every viewer Pink, he sees himself as a Nazi-like may care to be overpowered in quite this way. "The Wall" is a shameless all-

out assault on the senses, rising to crescendos of grandiose fantasy. When Pink (Bob Geldof) thinks of battle (his. father died in World War II), he imagines dozens of bleeding corpses and equates com-bat soldiers with fans charging into a concert. After he flies into a fit and wrecks his hotel room, he arranges the bits of records and drugs and smashed guitars in beautiful little patterns, as if this were a shrine. When he thinks of himself as the tender young Pink, it is with the greatest of reverence. When he envisions an all-powerful

Whatever can be done with this. Parker has done and then some. and it has no shortage of nerve. When Parker puts an entire choir of schoolchildren on a conveyor belt leading into a meat grinder as they sing, "We don't need no edu-cation," he is being nothing if not bold. These effects, while some are individually powerful, are dwarfed by the towering self-importance of "The Wall" and by its lack of focus. Pink, who sits in a daze and occasionally rises to hart himself, is a wordless figure and not a particularly involving one. But he is the only center the film has.

"The Wall" is a good-looking film,

least for a few months. Johnson is a young American

writer — for my money, the best since Albee — who has managed to put four familiar American folkmyth characters into a New York hotel bedroom and weave around them a play about nothing less than the future, if any, of the True, she has had one splendid

world: Page is a young English writer who has taken five English archetypes, put them on a Salonika beach, and failed to achieve even a sand castle.

notion: Though four of her charac-ters are living in the present, the fifth (Christopher Fulford), who

arises from beneath the sand in the

play's one moment of true drama,

By Sheridan Morley

nional Herald Tribune

ONDON - Those Londoners

still smugly inclined to be-

lieve that, theatrically at least, the

United States has nothing to teach

them might do worse than consid-

er the current activities of the Roy-

Downstairs, in the main audito-

rium, is Terry Johnson's "Insignifi-

stairs is Louise Page's "Salonika," much admired elsewhere for rea-

sons incomprehensible to me, un-

come back to haunt his now 83year-old wife (Gwen Nelson), their sour, 64-year-old spinster daughter (Sheila Burrell), a 75-year-old lover of the widow (Richard Butler) and a random bloke (Garry Cooper) who lives on the beach selling his

Page could have taken her intiiguingly motley team almost any-

THE LONDON STAGE

cance," a play about Albert Einstein and Marilyn Monroe at the time of the 1953 McCarthy hearwhere: a discussion of World War ings, much admired in this column I life and death, perhaps, or a comedy about old-age pensioners on holiday, or one of those Priestleygrudgingly reviewed elsewhere, while at the Theatre Up-Barrie time plays, or even a drama about the problems of tourists who wish to sell their blood rather than have it sucked out of them by Greek hoteliers. Page's achieveless it be that Page has just won the George Devine Award for promising young playwrights, ment has been to venture down alwhich seems to convey a curious kind of sanctity on the holder, at most every one of these alleys for a few minutes, retreat again, and end up after two and a half hours nowhere very much.

The dead soldier, we eventually learn, was not a hero but a suicide and the beach boy eventually sells so much of his blood that there's not enough left for himself. Beyoud that, not a lot happens; mother and daughter bicker over mother's lover, daughter tries to buy a little sex, and the play gradually drifts into the kind of aimlessss associated with BBC radio drama on hot Saturday afternoons. Page would be well advised to mip downstairs to the Court's main an ditorium to see (and above all hear) how plays are really made.

To the Barbican from last sum-

'Salonika': Sands of Time is a World War I soldier who has mer at Stratford has come a sharpened Ron Eyre production of The Winter's Tale." the set has been stripped of its tailors' dummies and is now a bare platform, slight. ly raised, on which unfolds a fucid exposition of a less-than-wonderful play. Previous Royal Shakespeare Company productions of it have either relied (as did Trevor Nunn's in 1969) on the playing of Hermione and Perdita by the same actress, or (as did John Barton's in 1976) on transforming Bohemia into a comic-opera state where rehearsals would seem to be in per-manent progress for a tour of "The Student Prince."

Eyre chooses neither of these escape hatches; instead, his "Win-ter's Tale" is effectively the flip side of his earlier Stratford "Othello" with Donald Sinder. Here too we have a play about manic and unaccountable jealousy, and if has been given a crisp, cool, rather subdued intonation in which the subdued intonation in which the high points are chiefly reached by Sheila Hancock's spleudidly bossy Panlina. Why she haan't had Leonies put in a funny farm and taken over his kingdom as regent is, also, never explained by Shake speare, but the idea of this district mass, bringing statutes back to life nurse bringing statues back to life in time for the curtain call is distinctly intriguing, as is the notion that the play is in fact "Othello" rewritten as comedy.

Patrick Stewart does a good wild-eyed Leontes, a king light years removed from his "Heary IV," also in the corrent Barbican rep; and Germa Jones is an understandably indignant Hermione. Inst where the play starts to fall apart — around the middle of the second half, which is where in olden Stratford days they'd have brought on the dancing guis this production also gives up the ghost, and Geoffrey Hutchings Autolyous has all the despuir of Tony Hancock at the end of a pier on a Monday night with not enough customers in for the first

HRD

yatra

There are two still more notablemidsummer transfers: to the Globe from Greenwich, Alan Strachan's definitive production of "Design for Living," which allows Maria Aitken, Gary Bond and Ian. Ogilvy to form themselves into the most sophisticated and scintillating triple act in town; and to Wyndham's from Stratford East, Robyn Archer in "A Star Is Tora."

Though I'm still doubtful about the construction of the latter, this solo show allows Archer (the most electrifyingly theatrical singer to have reached these shores since Minnelli and Streisand more than a decade ago) to belt her way through a selection of showstoppers, and for those alone it should not be missed.

Mellowing Yves Montand Plans World Tour

By Jeffrey Ulbrich

DARIS - He's 60. His fiery leftist rhetoric are still there as he knocks them dead with his one-man show at the Olympia music hall.

After concentrating almost exclusively on-films since 1965, Yves Montand returned to singing last year, with a mix of old favorites and new songs that he will be taking on a world tour soon.

"I discovered in a drawer some songs Jacques Prévert wrote for me 15 years ago," said Mon-tand, leaning back in one of the two folding chairs in his dressing room at the Olympia. Then, somebody brought me another song. That's two. Then there was a song I was crazy about in my generation, called "The Roses of Picardie," from 1952." He sang a few bars. That was three.

"Suddenly, I felt a desire to sing, and here and there accumulated about 10 songs and I made a record called 'Montand of Yesterday and Today.' And bam!" It came out in 1980, his first album in 15 years.

"It gave me the desire. Come on, Montand! My grandson doesn't know me, has never seen me on the stage. Come on. I'll do it. But it took three months to make my decision. I wanted to see if my memory worked, my breath worked."

It did. The result was three months at the Olympia last fall, followed by a tour of 27 French cities and a three-week stand back at the Olympia that ends Friday. His world tour begins in in São Paulo on Aug. 26, followed by Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, New York, Washington, Quebec, Ottawa, Sherbrooke (in Quebec) Montreal San Francisco and Los Angeles, ending with two weeks in Japan.

In a Golden Jail

"It takes a lot of energy, what I call a reserve of energy. I came here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for 9 o'clock tonight. Why? Because I want to be involved in what I'm doing and cut out the rest of my life - income tax, telephone, that sort of thing, even your family.

"I know that until Nov. 20 I will be in a marvelous jail, a golden jail. I opened the door myself, and I closed myself in. I have the key,

He was born Yvo Livi, in an Italian alpine village north of Florence, on Oct. 13, 1921. When he was 2, his family moved to Marseilles. He left school at 11, and before the war started singing in small Marseilles clubs. For years he was in the forefront of leftist

demonstrations throughout Europe, being joined later by the actress Simone Signoret, whom he married in 1959. Now, though he is vague about when the change occurred, he has altered his political views.

"For a long time, people of my generation accused capitalism for all bad things. But it was only the people of the left that were killing people. They were conducting abominable massa-cres. Therefore, you couldn't continue in a religious fashion and say, Never mind, tomorrow it's going to change.'
"I am against unbridled capitalism. Not only

will it destroy you, it will destroy itself. But a very well-managed capitalism, I am for it. You see, after 20, 30, 40 years, I have experience in things. People want to live a comfortable life and be left alone. You can't ask someone to invest money if he can't make money.

Still, he said, he remains a leftist. Of his activist days, he said: "It seemed to me with our experience, with what we read, with what we saw, that we made a big, big, mistake. Now, when we make an attack, we must be clear and precise. Not just against imperialism."

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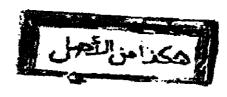
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BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Ford to Buy Back 500,000 Shares

DEARBORN, Mich. - Ford said Tuesday it will purchase up to 750,000 shares of its common stock in the open market at prevailing

It said the stock is being purchased to eliminate the dilution that resulted from the company's recent exchange of stock and cash for out-

BHP Asks For Long-Term Assistance

MELBOURNE - Broken Hill Proprietary said Tuesday that it must have long-term government aid and protection if its steel division is to survive the current world steel industry stump and avoid further layoffs

BHP, Australia's only raw steel maker, has told the government's Industries Assistance Commission it needs increased tariff barriers and a gnaranteed 85 percent share of the Australian market as well as tax and

Long-term aid has been opposed by Japanese steel industry officials a government ministers who noted that Japan's steelmakers are major users of Australian iron ore and coal. The government's temporary assistance authority is currently considering a BHP request for short-term help BHP lost \$13 million in the year to May 31.

Japanese Get Brazil Rail Line Deal

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TOKYO - Rede Feroviaria Federal, the Brazilian federal railway, has signed a 5.5 billion yen (\$21 million) contract with a Japanese consortium for the modernization of railway lines in the suburbs of Rio de

The Japanese group, which also includes Toshiba, will start shipments in September, 1983, of transformers and electrical equipment, it said.

The order is in addition to a 12 billion yen railway modernization contract concluded last December by the same Japanese consortium

Citicorp Unit to Market Braniff Planes

HARRISON, N.Y. — Citicorp said Tuesday that its Citicorp Industrial Credit subsidiary and USAir have agreed to remarket seven Boeing 727-200 advanced airlines that had been operated by Braniff Interna-

Eight major U.S. banks became coowners of the aircraft through a trust established in the reorganization of a Braniff subsidiary in exchange for the cancellation of some debt. Citicorp Industrial has a portfolio of nearly 100 leased aircraft.

Seatrain Files Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK - Seatrain Lines Inc., the tanker company that sought protection from its creditors in February 1981 under federal bankruptcy laws, filed a reorganization plan Monday intended to repay nearly \$400

million in loans and gnarantees from the Federal Government.

Under the plan filed with bankruptcy court in New York, some of the company's executives and banks would take over the company's six remaining tankers in exchange for paying off debts of about \$500 million, including nearly \$400 million in government loans and gnarantees.

Seatrain's two heavy-lift ships, which carry military cargo and are chartered to the government's Military Sealift Command, would remain with the recommized command.

with the reorganized company, becoming its principal assets. Compiled From Agency Disporches

Smiles Fill Gulf Offices As Merger Is Scrapped

PITTSBURGH - The mood around the

Oulf Oil beadquarters was unexpectedly bright this week. "I don't know why we're smiling." James E. Lee, the company chairman, said. "We just got sued for \$3 billion."

But smiles it was, When informed of the suit filed Monday by the Cities Service Co. against Gulf, Harold H. Hammer, executive vice president in smiles in smiles. "Day's a rice counter." dent, said with a smile, "That's a nice round number." The suit charges breach of contract

by Gulf for abandoning its plans to acquire Cities Service, based in Tulsa Okla.

While Gulf's abrupt abandonment of the merger plan has embittered many on Wall Street, surprised officials in Washington and left Cities Service searching for a solution, Gulf officials expressed the conviction that the company got out of the \$5 billion deal while

the getting was still good.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Hammer, who together directed Gull's takeover campaign, contend that meeting antitrust objections raised by the Federal Trade Commission would have cost too much, and might have spurred a years-long war of attrition.

"We're not talking about nickels and dimes." Mr. Lee said Monday. "We're talking about millions of dollars a year."

For Gulf, the bottom line in dropping the

offer is its contention that it had the legal right to pull out (Cities Service disagrees); that it could not deal with the FTC on a businesslike basis (the FTC disagrees), and that Cities Ser-vice's offer of help was too little and too late (this is expected to be a subject of numerous

Two other concerns, according to the Gulf

tion that would have added to the merger's cost, and unspecified things that Gulf investigators learned about Cities Service as the merger went ahead

Signs of hasty retreat were apparent throughout the executive suites of Gulf's headquarters here. A map of the United States with an orange pin for every Gulf installation and a green one for every Cities Service facility had been quietly abandoned, the executives said. Two crack teams of newly sprouted merger

specialists were reassigned to their old jobs, and legal experts pointed emphatically to clauses in the contract between the two com-panies that they contend were drafted by Cit-ies Service giving Gulf the right to withdraw unilaterally.

There was also concern for Cities Service which had become almost a part of Gulf, but is now fighting for its life as a company. "Obvi-ously, we're distressed," Mr. Lee said.

Not Many Calls

But not so distressed that he and Mr. Hammer were not able to toss a barb or two in the direction of Tulsa. "Cities Service did not have the reputation of being one of the best-managed oil companies," Mr. Hammer said. He and Mr. Lee also took intense issue with the statement by Charles J. Waidelich, chairman of Cities Service, that a drop of \$2 to \$3 a share in the proposed price for Cities Service would have been nearly enough to fund steps necessary to meet the FTC's objections. But Mr. Hammer said he expected other

companies to express an interest in Cities Service for the same reason Gulf had, for the Tul-(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



trader on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange slumped into a chair as prices fell Monday after the proposed Gulf-Cities Service merger was called off.

U.S. Backs Charges Of Steel Dumping **By EEC Companies**

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, after failing to ne-gotiate an end to the steel trade crisis with Europe, Tuesday charged steelmakers from five Enropean Common Market countries and Romania with selling steel in the United States at unfairly low

The preliminary decision is the second blow to the EEC's steelmakers in the past two months and requires the importers of the of-fending steel products to post bonds with the government as high as 41 percent of the product's val-

The Commerce Department faced with the worst trade tensions since World War II, already ruled against seven European countries in another case last June, accusing them of receiving unfair subsidies from their governments and undercutting their U.S. competitors.

In addition, the Commerce De-partment said appropriate duties will be levied retroactively to May 10 on imports of certain steel products from two French and one Belgian firm because the department found there had been "a surge of shipments apparently in-tended to beat the statutory deadlines for imposition of anti-dumping duties.

Those firms are Sacilor and Usinor of France and Cockerill-Sambre of Belgium.

The Fed bought securities from dealers who agreed to buy them back Tuesday. When the Fed buys The countries accused in the new decision are Romania, Belgi-France, Italy, West Germany the United Kingdom, the same ones charged in the last

> There was no immediate response to the decisions by the

The decisions came after tense negotiations between high level officials of the Reagan administration and the EEC last week in an attempt to head off any more tension-causing rulings against Euro-pean steelmakers that would result in added duties.

The negotiations culminated in an arrangement to limit exports of steel products from the EEC. However, three of the largest

U.S. steelmakers and the U.S. specialty steel industry immediately rejected the proposal as inade-

Sixteen Companies Cited in U.S. Decison

Here are the 16 companies the U.S. Commerce Department accused of dumping steel products

in the United States:

Belgium — Cockerill-Sambre,
Forges de Clabecq and Fabrique
de Fer de Charleroi.

West Germany — AG der Dillinger Huttenwerke, KlocknerNorke AG, Stablinger Bookling Werke AG, Stahlwerke Rochling-Burbach, Otto Wolf, Hoesch and

France — Sacilor and Usinor. Italy — Italsider and Teksid. Romania — Metalimportexport. Britain — British Steel Corp. and Darlington & Simpson Roll-ing Mills Ltd.

quate, virtually killing the arrange-

The Commerce Department said it would lie low before deciding what step to take next in attempts to negotiate a peaceful settlement. The tentative agreement would have set up an export licensing arrangement that would have the effect of reducing exports from Eu-

the U.S. market compared to the 6.4 percent penetration now. Pipes, Tubes Excluded

The agreement, however, did not include limits for shipments of foreign pipe and tube products for the oil industry, the most troublesome issue in the dispute. That issue would have been decided later. On June 24, the Commerce Department preliminarily ruled that seven European steelmakers had been unfairly subsidized by their governments by as much as 40 per-

The department required the foreign steel importers to post bonds or cash in the amount of the

alleged subsidy until a final deter-mination is made on Aug. 24. In Tuesday's decision, the department said steel from 16 companies in six countries had been priced at unfairly low levels. The dumping margins ranged from 0.5 percent to 40.7 percent.

The Commerce department is scheduled to make a final decision

N.Y. Stock Prices Drop as Rally Bids Fizzle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday in moderate trading when several rallies fizzled as investors remained pessimistic about chances of an economic up-

The Dow Jones industrial average fell L05 points to close at another 271/2-month low of 779.30. The index had been up more than four points several times during

Volume declined slightly to about 53 million shares from the 54.6 million traded Monday.

Analysts said the market reacted negatively to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan's remark that a

Some analysts saw this as a sign that the bill could be in trouble in Congress. Others doubt the bene-

gressional approval. Analysts said stock prices moved higher early in the session on the basis of some good economic indications, especially an expected bond market rally. But im-

defeat of the tax bill would make an economic recovery "a lot more

Mexico Asks

LONDON - Mexico is raising a short-term, \$150-million Euro-

Lead manager Banco Nacional

A six-month portion will carry a

or 1/2 point over the prime rate, while a 12-month portion will have

a margin of one point over Libor

North American and European bankers in Mexico City said last

month that they expected the mar-

gin on one-year loans to Mexico to

the state of the country's economy, bankers in Mexico City said.

The country had public sector foreign debt of about \$52 billion at

the end of last year and is sched-uled to show an \$11 billion net in-

crease this year.

Last week, Mexico said it was

forced to adopt a two-tier foreign

exchange rate because of massive speculation against the peso. Un-

der the system, the government

will not support the floating peso, but it has established a preferential

The action will put additional pressure on already hard pressed areas of the Mexican private sec-tor, since the repayment of principal by private firms will be at the

new freely floating rate, they said. This increases the chances that

some private Mexican firms will be

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION

COMPTREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT.

EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1, 1982

\$100,000.00

\$100,340.65

after all charges

EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1,1981

\$100,000.00

DECEMBER 31.1981

\$237,214.03 1981 Performance +137%

OVER \$4,000,000,00

UNDER MANAGEMENT.

forced to renegotiate their debt.

rate for priority imports.

or % point over prime, it said.

Michael Metz, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co., described the market as having "low conviction and high anxiety." Investors lack faith that the economy will improve and that lower interest rates

will result, he said. He said bargain-hunters nudged prices higher at several points but were quick to take profits. Interest rates had fallen sharply

provement in the bond market was

ess than expected and profit-tak-

ing abolished some stock gains.

Monday after the Federal Reserve temporarily bought securities to provide credit to the banking sys-

"The technical analyst can say whatever he wants," comment an economist at Paine Webber, but as a practical matter, traders and some investors saw it as an effort by the Fed to keep the funds Cities Service, the most active

securities, reserves are injected into

the banking system as dealers

place the money into their banks.

Fed's move was technical and not

a sign of any easing of monetary

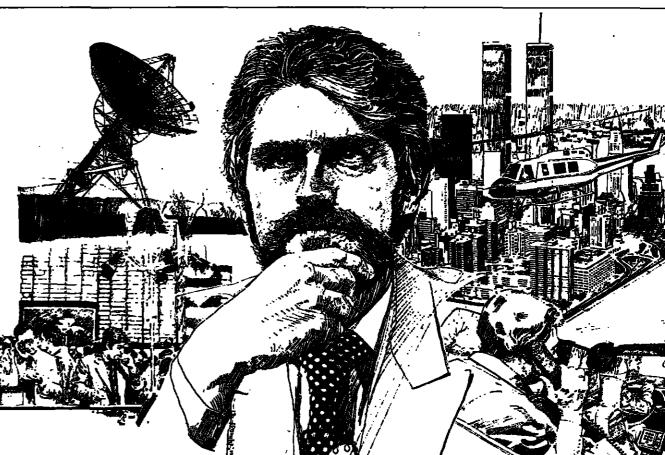
policy, the market reacted strongly

with Treasury bill rates falling by a

quarter to almost half a percentage

Even though analysts said the

NYSE issue, rose 14 to 31% despite the fact that Allied Corp. said it was not interested in acquiring the oil and gas producer.



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Republic National Bank of N.Y. Member of Trade Development Bank Holding Group Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, at 452 Fifth Avenue. Republic now has 32 branches in the New York area.

AEG Receivership Risk Is Covered, Banks Say other AEG creditors, had accepted

FRANKFURT — Leading creditors of AEG-Teledinken said in the court proceedings.

Tuesday they would be able to cover the risks associated with the reserves would offset the losses company's application. Monday that might arise from the proceed-

for receivership.

At the same time, sources said the banks are expected to offer AEG-Telefunken 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$440.6) million) in new credits in conjuncmillion) in new credits in conjunc-tion with the restructuring plans involved in the receivership appli-its planning.

Shares in AEG-Telefunken fell to a record low of 24 DM at the

The shares had been suspended

Monday pending the announcement the company was seeking a settlement with creditors, but trading was resumed Tuesday. The shares closed Friday at 27.80 DM. According to West German law, the new credits will be made avail-able directly to the receiver, who will then administer their use by

the company, the sources said. The credits would take priority over other liabilities should the restructuring proceedings fail and the company be forced to declare

bankruptcy.
Dresdner Bank, AEG's leading creditor, and several other West German banks are owed the equivalent of \$1.6 billion by the company and hold about 56 percent of

from six Italian banks that they

sources said Tuesday.

The agreements follow the fi-

nancial scandal involving foreign

subsidiaries of Banco Ambrosiano,

ties last week. Ambroisano's Lux-

embourg holding operation has been declared in default on about

\$400 million in Euromarket loans.

The Bank of Italy's refusal to take

responsibility for the credits has

caused tensions in the internation-

The board of the successor to

Banco Ambrosiano, called Nuovo

Banco Ambrosiano, and the Bank

of Italy are expected to contact the

newly appointed board of Banco

Ambrosiano Holding in Luxem-

bourg this week to discuss the de-

Sources close to the Bank of Ita-

ly continued to maintain that neither it nor the parent Ambrosiano

bank were responsible for debts in-

curred by the Luxembourg subsidi-

ary, but political pressure in Italy

may result in some form of cover-

The agreement with Luxenbourg authorities emerged from a

age of the loans.

al banking community.

will guarantee the operations of holding companies. Bank of Italy their foreign subsidiaries operating officials were not immediately in the Grand Duchy, banking available to confirm the decision.

whose Italian operations were or-dered liquidated by Rome authori-

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, co-manager with Deutsche Bank of the AEG bank

cation.

A spokesman for Deutsche
Some sources said a final decision on the offer could come in the
optimistic it will be able to present
satisfactory results for 1982 even

after the collapse of AEG. Commerzbank, Hessische Lanclose of Tuesday's market, dealers desbank-Girozentrale, Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank. and DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank all said Toesday they had covered the risk associated with the receivership decision.

Receiver Named

A spokesman for the Frankfurt. court handling the case said that Wilhelm Andreas Schaaf, a Frankfurt attorney, has been named receiver and will work with the management board in running the

The company, which has lost nearly \$800 million since 1978, said last month that it could lose as much as \$200 million in 1982. The proposal for major creditors to accept the equivalent of 40 cents on the dollar to settle the compa-ny's \$1.84 billion debt was filed Monday in Frankfurt Municipal the group's equity.

In a statement Monday, Court after an emergency meeting Dresdner said that it, together with of the AEG supervisory board.

in Luxembourg through financial

The institutions are Banco di.

Roma, Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco Na-

zionale del Lavoro. Banco di Santo



percent of creditors bolding at mal declaration of bankruptcy.

surprised some analysts, who had thought it likely that the Bonn Government would seek to avoid

least 30 percent of the debt must approve any debt settlement, which is a way of staying off for-Monday's announcement

the economic and psychological damage a failure might cause. That view gained support last month, after Bonn agreed to grant

Chief executive Heinz Dürr said

Monday that payment would be made over 18 months. An estimated 29,000 creditors with claims of less than 10,000 DM apiece would be repaid in full, he said. Under West German law, 50.1

rise to around 1 percentage point over Libor, against 0.75 point a Mexico has experienced increas-ing difficulty raising funds this year as concern has mounted over

\$237 million in export-credit guarantees on the condition that the banks would insure the compa-

ny's short-term liquidity by grant-ing loans worth \$108 million. Over the years, the banks' re-sponsibility for the ailing electrical

company mushroomed, as many of their loans to the company were transformed into shareholdings.

Italian Bank Guarantees Reported

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputates meeting between Carlo Ciampi. Banking sources said the agreement meeting between Carlo Ciampi. Banking sources said the agreement for guarantees required a forther have extracted agreements that operate must commitment but did not entail any financial burden. The Luxembourg banking com-mission telexed the six banks Monday, threatening to withdraw their ting licenses if precise gnarantees were not siven by Wednesday af-ternoon, Milan banking sources

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 10, excluding bank service charges.									
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AUGUST 5, 1982

For Information call or write Royali Frazier or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Manage-ment, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041,

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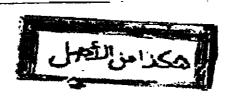
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Arbitragers Begin To Tally Up Losses

Collapse of Cities Service-Gulf Deal Proves Costly to High-Stakes Players

like gamblers. "You're using the

than 1 million Cities Service

For example, arbitragers never

believed Mobil Oil would succeed

Recently, however, corporate

group, the Securities Industry As-

sociation, at the end of March,

1981, brokerage firms owned \$1,058 million of stock they

same firms had only \$655 million.

the paper losses will be realized

fully. Cities Service says it plans to

either to find another merger part-

ner or liquidate the company by

selling its assets and remitting the

many of them individuals

bought Cities Service shares in

The New York Stock Exchange

Stuart Shields, Goldman Sachs,

Bear Stearns, Boesky & Co. and

Peseta

based securities firm.

Although the professional risk

By James L. Rowe Jr. Distributors, said arbitragers are Washington Past Service WASHINGTON - When Gulf - firm's money to buy and sell where announced last Priday that it had you think there are opportunities dropped its \$5.13 billion hid to to make money." buy Cities Service, hearts sank at a . These risk takers often hedge

number of Wall Street firms that their bets by purchasing an "op-had bought Cities Service stock at tion" contract whose value increasprices as high as \$56 a share in calif the price of the stock falls. But hopes of selling it to Gulf for \$63.

Risk arbitragess, the high-stakes vidual or firm to own contracts players who gamble on making money in takeover attempts, had bought about 15 million Cities Serrepresenting more than 200,000 options. Several firms have more shares, one arbitrager estimated.

Mr. Long estimated that several vice shares at a price averaging roughly \$53 a share, according to of firms will lose \$4 million to \$6 milsecurities from officials, all whom asked to be unidentified. lion in the end.

Professional risk takers have

Until Gulf started to get cold feet last week, risk arbitragers at been important factors in the sucthose 40 or so firms stood to make, cess or failure of recent mergers. is total, about \$150 million on the Cities Service takeover. Instead at believed Mobil Oil would succeed least on paper, they have lost \$375 in its attempt to take over Conoco million. The stock that Gulf said it. Oil last year and most sold their was willing to pay \$63 for stock stock to Mobil's competitors, that dropped to \$30.375 Monday Seagram and Du Pont, the latter on the New York Stock Exchange being the eventual winner of the Analysis said, however, that Cities Service's defensive moves begin Monday could in time boost the merger activity has slowed. Ac-price \$10 or more. price \$10 or more.

Risk arbitragers play a simple game. They buy stock in a company that is (or they think will be) the target of a takeover attempt bought during takeover attempts. At the end of March, 1982 those and hope to sell the stock to the acquiring company for a higher price. They run the risk that the One Wall Street arbitrager, al-though angry at Gulf for backing out of the deal, said he doubted takequer attempt will not be made or that it will be unsuccessful. If that happens, they are stuck with high-priced stock, like Cries Ser-vice, whose market price plum-

."There are various types of arbitrage. The nomenclature here is proceeds to shareholders. risk arbitrage. The Cities Service-Gulf deal shows you why the term applies," said the top officer of a firm that specializes in risk arbitakers stand to lose the most on the Cities Service deal, an un-known number of other investors

"in this business you live by the sword and you die by the sword," said Alan C. Greenberg, senior hopes of making a profit. Many of these individuals will lose money. partner at Bear Stearns, one of the firms that bought Cities Service

said that for the last 10 days it has Although Wall Street is wringmonitored member brokerage ing its hands, the thousands of firms that had taken a position in investors — both individuals and Cities Service stock. "Nobody is in institutions — who sold to arbi- difficulty," a spokesman said. tragers at \$53 rather than taking Among the firms thought to have sizable stakes in Cities Serthe risk and waiting for Gulf's \$63 vice are Merrill Lynch Pierce

In recent years securities firms Feaner & Smith, Bache Halsey have increased their risk arbitrage departments because of their desire to develop new ways to make O'Connor Associates, a Chicagomoney and because of the growing number of mergers — including

several record takeovers last year. Perrin Long, who covers securi-

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Merrill Lynch Sets Zero Cocktail

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch has announced a new kind of security that combines the features of zero-coupon bonds with the high credit quality of the U.S. Treasury securities. In the first day of sales, the firm said, it received orders for more than \$1 billion of the Treasury Investment .Growth Receipts, which it calls "tigers."

Although the Treasury has not issued zero-coupon bonds, Merrill Lynch has created its own by "stripping" the semiannual interest coupons from \$500 million of 14 percent Treasury bonds due in 2011.

By separating the twice-a-year interest payments from the principal amount of the bonds. Merrill Lynch created \$1.72 billion face amount of zero-coupon securities, called serial TIGR's, with various maturities ranging from this November to November, 2006. It also created another \$850 million of zero-coupon bonds that consist of the principal amount of the bonds plus interest payments due after 2006. Zero-coupon bonds were first introduced to the corporate bond market in April, 1981 and have

been popular with domestic and foreign investors. With a zero-coupon bond, the investor's return comes from the difference between the price paid for a security and its face value at maturity. The yield is said to be locked in because the investor does not need to worry about reinvesting the per-

iodic interest payments.

The advent of Individual Retirement Accounts this year broadened the appeal of zero-coupon is-sues to individual investors in the United States. The low initial price for the zero-coupon bonds was ideal for the \$2,000 maximum annual contribution to an individual IRA.

Foreigners have also been avid buyers of zero coupon securities because they are a way to lock in high yields on dollar securities. Until the Ministry of Finance curbed the activity, Japanese investors were heavy buyers of zero-coupon issues because under their laws the return was not taxable

Officials at Merrill Lynch have not announced specific prices for the different TIGR's, but one source at the firm indicated Monday that each \$1,000 of the issues due in 2011 would cost an vestor about \$35. That would equal a yield to maturity of about 121/2 percent. Currently, 14 per-cent Treasury bonds, with coupons attached, yield about 13¼ percent.

For a TIGR due in two years, the price could be about \$2,600 for every \$3,500. The serial TIGR's are sold in units with a face value of \$3,500, \$7,000, and \$14,000, while the longer-term issue is sold in units of \$42,500.

Until a few months ago, officials at the Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank of New York frowned upon the practice of stripping coupons from Treasury securities. Treasury officials did not like the practice because it was often used to defer or reduce tax liabilities. For example, the seller of a stripped bond would claim a loss one year, and claim a gain in some future year when he presented the interest coupons for payment.

That loophole is closed, however, by provisions in the tax bill now before Congress. The amendments to the Internal Revenue Code would not allow the seller of a stripped bond to claim a loss, and would require owners of the bonds to pay tax each year on a portion of the difference between the purchase price and face value.

"So long as people know their tax liability and understand these are not actual Treasury securi-ties, we are indifferent," said Mark E. Stalnecker, deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury. Officials at Merrill Lynch, which is marketing the new product through the Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group, said they plan to make a secondary market in the TIGR's, which would allow investors to sell their holdings prior

OPEC, Companies Discount Rumor Of Big Rise in Saudi Oil Output

MANAMA, Bahrain — Rumors among industry sources in the Gulf that Saudi Arabia had increased oil production by 2 million barrels a day above its OPEC quota were treated with skepticism Tuesday by OPEC and oil compa-

A senior Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries source in the Gulf said he is "virtually certain" Saudi Arabia has not decided to increase oil production. No notification has been sent to

the major oil companies nor have other Gulf governments been informed of an increase, he said. Inquiries by companies in the kingdom have convinced most oil-

men the rumors are false, he said.
Oil ministry officials in Saudi Arabia routinely decline all com-ment on production figures until Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani decides to publicize such

At the same time Tuesday, dip-lomatic sources in Tripoli said Li-bya had increased its daily oil exports to 1.3 million barrels, nearly double the maximum amount allocated under the market-sharing

A spokesman in New York for the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), the main buyer of Saudi oil, said he could not confirm or deny the reports but did confirm that Aramco officials are to confer

the refineries to another mammoth

company such as an Exxon or Mo-

bil. for fear those deals would re-

small independent to buy the re-

sort of notes or commercial paper against the assets. "The seller

would have had to finance the pur-

chaser," Mr. Hammer said.

strain competition.

this week in New York with a Saudi Arabian government official for what has been described as a normally scheduled monthly meeting.

Oil market sources have reasoned that Saudi Arabia would not be likely to raise output in a period of slack demand. Only a substantial price cut could clear the market of the increased output, they

One source close to Aramco indicated that Saudi output in fact was slipping below 6 million barrels a day, well under its ceiling of 7 million barrels a day.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, committed itself to a 7 million-barrel daily limit at a March OPEC meeting that set a total 17.5 million-barrel ceiling for the 13 member states.

The quota system was intended to absorb the world oil glut and maintain OPEC's benchmark price

of \$34 a barrel. It succeeded for a time, but friction grew over individual quotas and overall production exceeded

The agreement collapsed at last month's emergency OPEC ministe-rial meeting, with Saudi Arabia, Iran and Libya at the center of a bitter debate over market shares. However, Saudi Arabia had been keeping to its quota.

Dollar Slips From Records But Rallies Toward Close

iled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - After reaching record highs Monday against European currencies, the dollar slipped back Tuesday but railied toward the close after a day of volatile rate movements.

Dealers said demand for the dollar in the afternoon originated from the United States, mainly the Chicago futures market, and partly reflected the belief that U.S. Treasury funding requirements would prevent interest rates falling fur-

The dollar fell back from the 2.50-Deutsche-mark level in active but nervous trading as Eurodollar deposit rates eased, dealers said. It closed at 2.5098 DM, above New York's overnight 2.5030 but below 2.5188 in London Monday.

The dollar remained below its losing levels Monday of 2.1460-90 francs and 262,10-25 yen.

Mr. Lee said this meant that Gulf would have had to find a The dollar showed little reaction to news that the Israeli Cabinet accepted the bulk of U.S. negotiator Philip Habib's plan for a Palestinifinery. But such a purchaser could probably not have come up with anything like \$1 billion in cash, an guerrilla withdrawal from and would have had to use some

Sterling finished at \$1.6980, little changed from Monday but nearly two cents below the day's

The dollar closed steady in Frankfurt after a day of relatively brisk trading marked by profit-taking, traders said.

The market was calm compared to Monday, when the dollar reached a 12-month high against

from its 2.4890 DM fixing.





Smiles Pervade Gulf Offices as Merger Fails

(Continued from Page 9)

sa company's large oil and gas reserves and undeveloped acreage. "The only thing that surprised me was that they didn't get 10 calls," he said.

[A spokesman for Allied Corp. said Tuesday that Allied had myestigated the acquisition of Cities Service and concluded that it was not interested in the company, Reuters reported from Morris Township, N.J. Allied is a diversi-fied chemical company with heavy interests in oil and gas.]

strong view that their objections to the antitrust issues raised by the

Dutch Unemployment Increased Again in July

The Associated Press THE HAQUE — The unemployment rate in the Netherlands increased again in July, reaching a post-war peak of more than 12.3 percent of the workforce, the govnment said Tuesday. At the end of July, 543,500 peo-

Washington Post Staff Writers Merrill Brown and Mark Potts conple were out of work, an increase of 6,100 from June, according to ties firms for Lipper Analytical tributed to this story. figures released by the ministry.

FTC had not been understood properly. They said Gulf certainly could have met the agency's criteria, but not at an affordable cost. For this reason, they never gave control of the FTC negotiations to their lawyers, but rather kept decision-making power in the hands of

business strategists in Pittsburgh. "We did not give carte blanche to counsel to negotiate the deal," Mr. Lee said. "Anything is possible if you're not concerned about

therests in oil and gas.]
Gulf calculated that under the Gulf officials expressed the FTC finding, it would have had to attract a buyer willing to spend about \$1.1 billion for either Cities Service's refinery in Lake Charles, La., or Gulf's in Port Arthur, Tex., and some smaller assets.

Beyond that, Gulf saw the Cities Service deal in terms of scale efficiencies that would have saved the

GTE Gets Army Contract

NEEDHAM, Mass. - GTE said Tuesday it received a \$10.7 million contract from the U.S. army for continued operation of a mis tracking radar system in the South

New Issue August 11, 1982

millions of dollars a year," in Mr.

Lee's words. These continuing

gains would have been swept aside, Gulf officials argued, if the combi-

Also, Gulf probably would have

had to find a buyer for the refin-

ery, rather than simply close it, as it and other companies have done

with several other refineries over

the last year in response to weak

markets. This was because the

FTC wanted to maintain the same

level of competition. Simulta-

neously, however, the agency

nation was substantially altered.

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vice. Tel: 0211 - 472605.

The dollar closed in Frankfurt at about 2.4930 DM, up a notch

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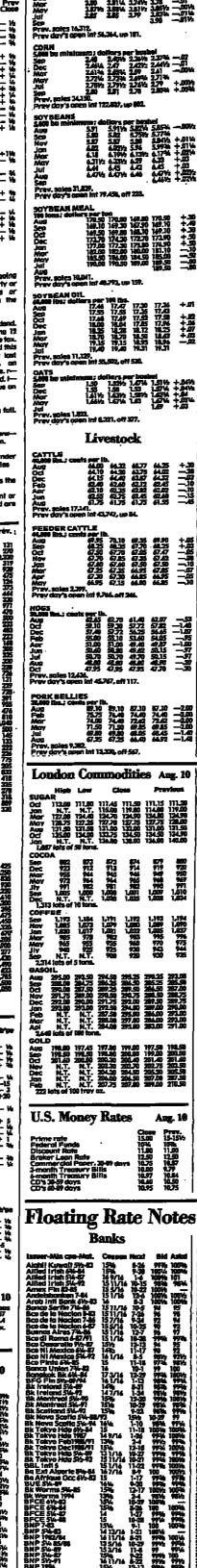
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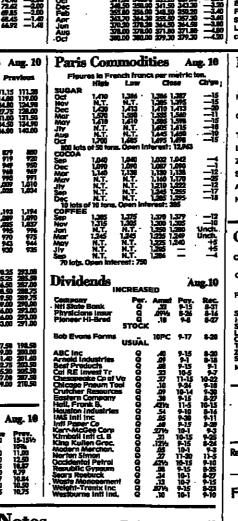
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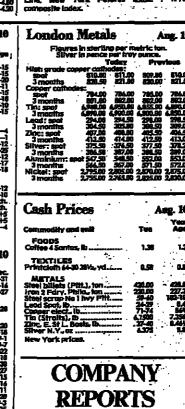


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Norton Simon

1982 2,994 107.7 3.31

McDermott (J.Ray)
1st Quar. 1982
Revenue 1,172
Profils 50.65
Per Share 1.17

U.K. Sets Quota

On Czech Steel

LONDON — Britain has imposed a 14,480-metric-ton import-quota for 1982 on a range of iron and steel products from Czecho-slovakia, the Trade Department

said Tuesday.
The quota has been introduced

with the agreement of the Czoch

authorities because voluntary re-straint was being undermined by shipments via other countries, it said.

said.

A department spokesmen said imports of the products totaled 31,220 tons in the first five months of this year and the move that

means no further imports will be

1982 65.24

1982 1,610 97,4 2,66

1981 938.0 116,88 2.19 1981 3,190, 343,30 6,70

1981 784.4 33.6 0.77 1981 2,993, 103.7 2,26

Singapore

United States

2nd Quar.

1st Half Revenue..... Profits.....

#h Quer.
Revenue......
Profits.....

Per Shore..... Year Revenue..... Profits

Living Cost Rise Slows in Germany Revenue and profits, in milions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

WIESRADEN, West Germany—The West German cost-of-living index rose 0.2 percent in the month to mid-fully after a 1 percent lime increase, revised figures issued Tuesday by the statistics office showed.

The July index stood 5.6 percent higher than in mid-July 1981, after a 5.8-percent increase in May.—

Meanwhile the IFO economic research institute said West German manufacturing industry's ex-

man manufacturing industry's existing orders fell to 2.6 months in June, 1982, the lowest level since

EEC Accuses China, E. Germany of Dumping

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Tuesday it is opening anti-dumping proceedings on imports of barum chloride from China and East Germany. European chemical manufacturers have complained that the two countries are exporting barium chloride, widely used by the chemical, steel and pharmaceutical industries, at unfairly low prices to the European Economic Community. 1981 1,150 49.54 1,14 mity.

Austria-U.S. Tax Treaty Supported by Reagan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President
Reagan asked the U.S. Senate
Tuesday to ratify a treaty between
the United States and Austria to
avoid double taxation for their cif-

zens.

The treaty is the first of its kind to be negotiated between the two nations. In the United States, it would apply to the federal estate tax, the gar tax, inheritance tax, and other taxes.

Suzuki Agrees to Sell Mower Engines to Toro

Revier

Revier

MUNNEAPOLIS Toro suid. Tuesday that Suzuki Motor agreed to supply it with participal lawn mover cogness. Production of the IEE carbor continuents engine, which will be built to Toro's design will begin this fall.

13% 10% 5GL 5% 1% SMD 26% 5½ 5age 2% 1% 5Carlo 6% 5½ 5Dga 13% 14% 5Dga 37% 27% 5Dga 3.0 6 1 1146 105 37 5% 4 277 6% 9.0 5 6 2% 15. 20 6 15. 2 1646 15. 2 36% 1136 1136 574 576 16 576 4 + 16 2 2 - 16 THE FRONT PAGE

one of the few newspapers that stayed in Paris and was virtually edited at the front. Read about people — Queen Victoria, Lindbergh, Jack the Ripper, the Windsors, Stalin - a century of news headliners and the events that surrounded them.

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hand report from the sinking Titanic by a

trial, the Venice campanile caught in mid-collapse by a Tribune photographer!

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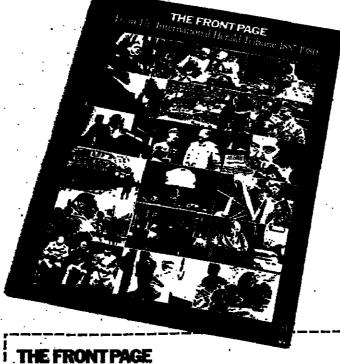
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June 1982

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52 Alice's tea-

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60 Mountain pool

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65 Flower cluster

DOWN

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MEXICO CITY MIAMI MILAH MONTREAL MOSCOW

18 Father

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23 Talented

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12 Former actor

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3 Levee

5 Usher

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student

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64 Consumed

fascinating style.

The book is divided into two sec

gently hinting that the reader is in for

trouble he can have him shot. He is

We invite him in and let him do what he likes. But observe. It is easier to

put down a book than it is to leave the

seat of a theater. The novelist can

doodle as much as he likes, but may

come to with an awini start to find

nobody is listening. The playwright can see his audience if he cares to

look, count them and calculate. He

can assess their every response. But to the novelist the people who read his

books are as remote as creatures of

This passage is cited not for its pro-found insights into the plight of the novelist (such things tend to yield as

much profundity as one cares to bring

to them) but to show the writer's ori-

entation, which is toward people

rather than techniques — the kind of

thing that deeply concerns many writ-

ers' courses and seminars and that he

dismisses as "dull daily stuff on the

U.S. Professors Develop

3-D TV Without Glasses

The Associated Press COLUMBIA, S.C. — Three profes-

al color television that doesn't require tinted glasses, the University of South

Viewers can see the 3-D effect with

the naked eye — even just one eye — from anywhere in the room. The pic-

ture wavers a bit, and the effect was

almost too subtle to notice in some of

the professors' videotape samples, but

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TIMER ASEA ROSE
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DER SURE
PAS RASP LATEST.
OGPU QUAY RIDER
PARTRIDGEFAMILY

PATERA SLOP EAT RUNT ROW ALLINTHEFAMILY

Carolina announced Tuesday.

in other tapes it was startling.

the deep sea."

level of carpentry."

lord of birth, of love, of death.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

Golding's "places" are equally humanized. He visits mostly the past and usually he finds the human soul. THERE is a tone not of denial but of subtle hurt in William Goldrank with cruel mystery, waiting to spring out and confront him. Even his native Wiltshire, apparently so calm and tame, where the forests have been ing's voice as he tells us of "a very old friend" who "accused me one day . . . of being more interested in things and places and ideas than in tended by woodsmen for centuries has a particularly ancient and mysto-rious history that has left its mark in people." This seems a very odd thing to say about the author of "Lord of the Flies," "The Spire," "The Inheritors" and other novels that explore

every corner," he assures us. Perhaps the most striking travel the inner workings of people, the dark niece in the book is "Egypt From My inside," in which he journeys no farsprings that activate man's behavior as a social animal. But Golding ther than a museum near his home concedes that "This may very well be but ventures far in time and out into timelessness. It is paired with Egypt true" and as if to support the accusation, he supplies us with a collection of his nonfiction-essays explicitly dealing with things and places and ideas, all of which he discusses in a From My Outside," a more conventional travelogue on the paradoxes of a visit to the Great Pyramid and other antiquities—outcroppings of mystery enduring the passage of time. It is the somewhat mixed fulfillment of the tions, labeled "Places" and "Ideas," childhood dream embodied in the earlier article, written when the Egypt in two of literature's most dreaded his mind was still uncontaminated by subgenres: the travelogue and the lit-

the Egypt of reality.

In "Egypt From My Inside," he is a
10-year-old boy, infatuated with ancient Egypt, trying to understand hierographs and studying the amulets in erary essay. One wonders whether a third section, "Things," was discarded for reasons of economy—or perhaps the title was rejected for being all-en-compassing to the point of meaning-lessness. No matter. The name of glass cases and memorizing lists of kings, when he comes into face to face Golding on the title page is what lures the intrepid reader into such a book, and such a reader is delighted to find confrontation with a mummy suddenly we are in the world of "Load of the Fries". "I stand where I can see the mark of Golding throughout, in-cluding a very substantial and often the naked bones of his head. He ex-cites, moves disgusts absorbs. He is a penetrating interest in people.

Even in the lecture entitled "Rough Magic," where he talks specifically about the craft of the novelist (and cites moves disgusts, absorbs the is a dead body but on permissive show he hind glass. So I stand, watching line and I do not credit him with humanity, I do something far more mysterious and perhaps dangerous. I credit myself with his.

Mystery is not the whole burden of the misellaneous collection. The is justifies the cost of the book for those concerned with this subject), the focus is not so much on the novel as a thing

but on the production of fiction as a this miscellaneous collection. There transaction among persons. In con-trasting the novelist's job with that of a sunny reminiscence of a boat trip through the Netherlands and there are the playwright, his theoretical points assume charmingly humanistic forms—concrete as the fictional embodiliterary reflections on translations of Homer, the keeping of journals, the rough and tumble existence of a writer living by his wirs and similar weighty topics, all worth perusal. But in his nonfiction as his fiction, Golding is at his best when he is looking behind the ment of the ideas that run like elecmicity through his novels:
"Within the covers of his novel the novelist is king and we his obedient subjects. He can bring on an earth-quake with as little trouble as make a pretensions of what we call civilizacup of tea. If a character gives him

Joseph McLellan is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more bookstones throughout the United States. Est are not necessarily consecutive. FICTION

THE PRODIGAL DALIGHTER,
by Jeffrey Archer.
THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by
Robert Ladleen.
THE MAN FROM SI.
FETERSBURG, by Ken Follett
EDEN BURNING, by Belve Plain.
CINNAMON SKIN, by John D.
MacDonald. NORTH AND SOUTH, by John

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DIFFERENT SEASONS by Stephen King.
THE ONE TREE, by Stephen R.
Donaldson. FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, by John Gardner

15 TWICE SHY, by Dick Prancis.... NONFICTION

Rushner
RICHARD SIMMONS' NEVER
SAY-DIRT COOKBOOK, By
Richard Simmons NO BAD DOGS: The Woodhouse Way, by Barbara Woodhones ...

7 AMERICA IN SEARCH OF ITSELF: The making of the President, 1956-80, by Theodore H. White...

8 A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein...

S A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by
Shel Swentein

9 EDIE, by Jean Stein, edited with
George Pimpton.

10 THE UMBIRE STRUCES BACK.

By Ron Lacismo.

11 PRINCESS, by Robert Lacey.

12 A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY
ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney.

13 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO A
WOMAN, by Michael Morgenstein.

14 THE FATE OF THE EARTH, By Joostha Schell. 15 WEIGHT WATCHERS 365-DAY

BRIDGE would be a major error if South had

By Alan Truscott

THE order in which a dealer plays winning cards is often irrelevant. But even when it is irrelevant to him, it may have a considerable impact on the defense. A skillful declarer can sometimes contrive the play to give a defender a problem.

An example is the diagramed deal.
South scraped up a response of one spade when his partner opened one diamond. The reverse bid of two hearts was forcing in the modern style, so he bid spades again and was raised to game. raised to game.

Making 10 tricks presented no problem, but at match-point scoring it was vital to take as many overtricks as

possible. With even breaks in both key suits, 12 tricks were due to roll in. As it was, with East holding a sure trump trick, the best defense limits South to 10 tricks.

West led the club king and, after inspecting the dummy, correctly shifted to a heart. South took the ace and cashed the top spades, revealing the

The only technical hope now was that East would have to follow suit to three rounds of diamonds, in which case he would not be able to ruff in time to score a heart trick. So the obvious play was to lead the queen, king and ace of diamonds. Equally obviously, East would have ruffed anad cashed a heart trick.

Instead, South introduced a small, subtle variation. He cashed the ace and king of diamonds, then led a small diamond from the dummy.

It was now much less obvious to East that he should ruff. The ruff.

begin with a doubleton diamond, admittedly not likely since. West had played the three suggesting an odd number of cards. But it was quite reasonable for East to suppose that his partner had begun with Q9-3, in which case it was necessary to discard to defeat the contract. So East fell into the trap and dis-

carded. South scored his queen, ruffed a club with dummy's last trump, and threw his heart loser on a diamond winner. Now he had an overtrick whether or not East now chose to ruff. "If you were a little more imaginative,"grumbled West to his partner, "you might have been able to

South what he was up to." NORTH (D) PAK4 VA852 **♦ AK752**

WEST EAST **♦083** · ERTO -0 10 4° ♣Q10532 #AK984

SOUTH **♣**J109752 **076 *085 \$37**

East and West were vulnerable. The Pass 14 - Pass Pass

West led the clob king.

NOW THAT WE DON'T PRETTY IT'S NOT QUITE THE have a field to play same, though, is it? MUCH BASEBALL ON, I HAVE TO BOUNCE A GOLF BALL AGAINST THE STEPS ...



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Ben-Hur

33 Slight furrow

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46 Cartridges, for

44 Army rifle

45 Lewis E.

48 Work out

50 Fellow

52 Vocal

51 Of flying machines

49 "---- boy!"

composition

53 Like Pindar's

54 Adjective for

an eyesore 55 Appear 56 Gaelic

58 Driver's aid

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8 46 Cloudy 24 75 Overcost 20 68 Febr 23 73 Showers 22 72 Febr

state: Abbr.

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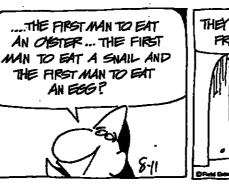
















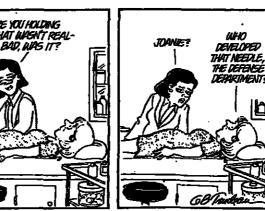


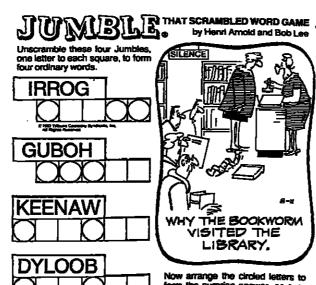












form the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon. Answer, TO

Jumbles: LOVER DITTO VERSUS MOHAIR Answer: What a souped-up car that broke down was—A "SHOT" ROD

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris



"BUT, MOM , I *have* to wear my hat to bed. Mr. Wilson TOLD ME SOMETHING I'M SUPPOSED TO KEEP UNDER IT!"

VOM ERNST & Cle AG PB 2622 Bern CSF Fund SF 19.41 Crossbow Fund SF 5.55 1 TF Fund N.V. \$9.91 Other Funds Arione Trustoor Id. Fd (AEIF) Bondselex - Issue PT. Chodel Fund Cleveland Offstore Fd. ant Intern'i Fond \$47.04 \$67.22 \$44.06 DM 63.76 \$2.18 \$48.37 \$47.68 \$41.36 \$41.36 \$2.51 ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):

DENNIS THE MENACE

Oriole Relief Fails; White Sox Rally to Win, 9-5

CHICAGO - Baltimore's scasonlong nemesis — faulty relief niching was most apparent here Monday night as the Chicago White Sox, recovered from a 5-0 deficit and defeated the Orioles, 9-

The White Sox scored six runs' in the seventh inning to take con-trol as Greg Luzinski knocked out stories Jim Pakmer with a leadoff home run to center field. Tippy

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

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Marinez then gave up hits to the two batters he faced; Tim Stod-dard came on and allowed two nus to score on a throwing error after fielding a bunt by the first hatter he faced. Aurelio Rodriguez drove in a run on a groundout and two more came in on Harold Baines single

The loss dropped Baltimore five games behind first-place Milwaukee in the American League East.
Luzinski again served as a cata-

lyst for Chicago, which has won nine of its last 11 games. Twelve of Luzinski's 14 homers have come in White Sox victories. He also started a recent six-run 12th inning against Detroit with a towering his seventh save. home nm.

Yankees 9, Tigers 7

In Detroit, Jerry Mumphrey completed a three-run eighth with run-scoring double to help New York come back from a 7-0 deficit and down the Tigers, 9-7. Rich Gossage earned his 22d save by getting the last six outs. Winner Dave LaRoche (3-1) pitched one inning of relief.

Brewers 9, Rangers 1

In Milwankee, Robin Yount drove in four runs and left-hander Mike Caldwell gave up six hits to lead the Brewers' 9-1 rout of Texas. Caldwell evened his record at 10-10 by pitching his seventh com-

Blue Jays 4, Red Sox 2

In Toronto, Rance Mulliniks' third homer of the season started a three-run eighth that enabled To-

Schrom, who pitched only two-thirds of an inning, earned his first victory since 1980; Joey McLaughlin got the final two outs to earn

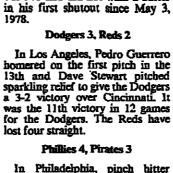
Royals 12, Indians 2

In Kansas City, Mo., George Brett had four hits and Amos Otis drove in three runs and scored three times as the Royals trounced Cleveland, 12-2. Willie Aikens, Don Slaught and Hal McRae had three hits apiece in a 20-hit attack that made Larry Gura (13-8) an easy winner. Gara gave up seven hits through seven innings. Don Hood finished up. Pinch hitter Bill Nahorodny's two-run home run in the sixth accounted for the Indi-

A's 9, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Davey Lopes drove in four runs and scored three as Oak-land won its fifth straight, 9-4,

Giants 5, Braves 0 In the National League, in San



first start since late April and only

his second of the season, pitched a

three-hitter as the Giants blanked

Atlanta, 5-0. It was San Francis-

co's eighth straight victory, while

the Braves have lost 11 of 12. At-

lanta's lead in the Western Divi-

sion has dwindled to a half-game

over Los Angeles. Barr (2-2) struck

out two and did not walk a batter

In Philadelphia, pinch bitter George Vukovich doubled bome two runs in the eighth and Steve Carlton scattered seven hits for his 16th victory, tops in the major leagues, as the Phillies edged Pittsburgh, 4-3. The nightcap of a scheduled doubleheader was suspended in the top of the eighth with the Pirates leading, 9-6. A downpour interrupted play at

pended nine minutes later under a ague rule that prohibits a contest's being resumed if a weather delay goes past 12:45 a.m. The game was to be resumed Tuesday

Astros 4, Padres 3

In San Diego, Alan Ashby hit two bases-empty home runs, one of them in the fourth inning to break a 1-1 tie, to help Houston end a six-game losing streak with a 4-3 triumph over the Padres.

Cardinals 7, Mets 2

In New York, Willie McGee keyed a four-run fifth with a basesloaded triple to rally the Cardinals to a rain-delayed 7-2 victory over the Mets. McGee's triple, off Charlie Puleo, put St. Louis in front for good, 4-2.

Cubs 9, Expos 2

In Montreal, Ryne Sandberg hit three-run homer and Bill Buckner added two bases-empty home runs to lead Chicago to its fifth straight victory, a 9-2 laugher over the Expos. It was the first time since August, 1979, that the Cubs have won five in a row. Ferguson Jenkins picked up his 271st



Vladimir Petrovic, right, and Tony Woodcock the day before the Yugoslav's release was re

Denied Chance to Shine in U.K., a Star Returns to Belgrade

International Herald Tribune Work hard, little pigeon, and in LONDON — He was born into a time the nation will release you to family of eight living in one room. chase the riches of sportsmen bebut he was born lucky. For although Vladimir Petrovic has al-

ROB HUGHES

ways been small and slight, God gave him speed and balance and control over a soccer ball. Work

hind that big curtain to the West. Petrovic labored on. His speed was curtailed by a serious knee injury, but he became a busy, brainy, inventive midfield man. And this was to have been the summer of

At the World Cup, he was Yugoslavia' captain. And in his pocket was his precious release. Signed by Miljan Miljanic, the Yugoslav national coach/manager, the letter promised that Petrovic would be free to join Arsenal of London after the World Curo.

Arsenal flew him to London. He

The Yankee team family has two choices: It can either

rally against the owner or fall apart, as it appears to be doing. But while the Yankees are losing the pennant

We should all be glad that Steinbrenner is a baseball owner. What if he had some other job — like NATO

The players are upset that Gene Michael was dismissed

Michael isn't going to die. Think of him as gathering

Looking back, I realize I was way ahead of my time. If

ten that book today, I'd surely be invited to the

material for the banquet circuit. While the players recover

from broken hearts, Michael will be getting residuals

be doing beer commercials with George and Billy Martin

as manager. That's the family view. The players should see this turmoil as part of a play. Everybody else is laugh-

they're learning about life.

commander? Think about it.

from a Rolaids endorsement.

ing, and they should be laughing, too.

stayed for four days in the hotel used by the England team, he trained with his new colleagues in Hertfordshire and traveled with them to Rotterdam, where the club was to take part in a warm-up tournament to the new season.

Petrovic was immediately popular. "How are you, Vlad?" a teammate would ask. "My wife to sea-

side for holiday," would come the phrase-book response, and the two would laugh.
His skill, his ability to glide

quick, accurate passes through from midfield, was to be a cornerstone of the new Arsenal, a team berated for its lack of imaginative flair. And on the eighth day of this maturing relationship, Petrovic was to appear for Arsenal for the

first time in public.

The telephone rang seven hours before the match against Feyenoord of Rotterdam. It was the expected call from Belgrade, where Arsenal's assistant secretary, David Miles, had journeyed to go through the "formality" of picking up the player's international clearance certificate.

But that call changed the entire mood of Arsenal's optimistic preseason training camp. Miles reported that the Yugoslav Football Association was to renege on the written word of its international manager. The release of Vladimir Petrovic was rescinded.

The man - or rather the boy, the hurt little boy, as Petrovic nov looked — was devastated. He phoned home to Belgrade, where his wife and two small children were preparing to join him in England. There were tears.

Tears, too, from at least one would-have-been teammate, an international who had spent the previous six months publicly wrangling for outrageous financial terms from Arsenal So much for the view that the modern player's feelings are confined to his wallet.

One by one, the Arsenal team walked up to show, in a language the new man could barely com-prehend, the sympathy of international colleagues. They had trained together only a week, but there was already a sense of loss. Tony Woodcock, just repatriat-

ed by Arsenal from the West German Club Cologne, had mis-heard the messages. "Vlad, you're play-ing tonight aren't you?" "No, ... No. Not tonight."
Taken aside, Woodcock was in-

formed that his new friend — whose flickering passes he in par-ticular should have thrived on was not then, and might never be, an Arsenal player. Woodcock came back. He tried to speak but couldn't find the words. He put an arm around Petrovic's shoulder. It was beyond them, beyond most of us who take the freedoms

of Western life for granted. Slowly a picture began to emerge. The Yugoslav FA Council, meeting in Belgrade last Friday,

had expected to rubber stamp the agreed-to transfers of Petrovic to Arsenal, Safet Susic to Paris St. Germain and Dusan Savic to Spain's Sporting Gijon.
But the FA was a beleaguered

body. The Yugoslav media was de-manding reprisals for the nation's abysmal World Cup, in which it lost to Spain and could not defeat either Northern Ireland or Honduras. The reaction of the 16-man council was to offer the three players as sacrificial scapegoats. It was not politics that betrayed Petrovic, but a small-minded administration cowed by media criti-

Yugoslavia is a country of prolific natural soccer talent. But its enigmatic position between East and West handicaps it alarmingly; its players are professionals who cannot hope in their own land to earn as much as Europe's elite.

So Yngoslavia did a deal. Over the past 12 years, it has released about 700 players — but only players who have begun their 28th year. It amounts to a rape of the country's soccer talent but, with clubs like Red Star only too pleased to negotiate the £400,000 fee Arsenal had offered for Petrovic, it has brought vital Western currency into Belgrade.

Alas, Petrovic was born on July 1, 1955. He is 27 and, according to the rule, not free for export until January. The special dispensation signed by Milianic was, the council

Tel: 0671-681662.

to be honored. "Miljan," said Petrovic sadly, "resigned at the meeting. People who made promises to me have not kept their word."

By Tuesday, Petrovic was back in Belgrade. He says he will play for Arsenal or nobody. He carries the vital paperwork — Miljanic's letter, Arsenal's telexes agreeing to his release for Yugoslav interna-tional matches, Red Star's binding agreement of sale and the British

Harsh Reflection He hopes the Yugoslav FA will

relent. The council was disbanded after Friday, and the new chairman is one who voted in his favor. But the council is not due to meet until Sept. 13, by which time Arsenal will be playing its first European matches.

Arsenal says it will wait, if necessary, until 1983. It is a matter of honor. Meanwhile, unless bureaucracy in Belgrade is moved to em- still a freedom of choice.

reflect how fortunate we are to be born in the West and free. Or are we? Leicester City, an

English second-division club, this summer lost its manager, who walked out on a seven-year con-tract. The club later made five players, all Scots, available for free transfer; they were a burden to the wage bill. Yet when the club's former manager, now with the Scot-tish team Motherwell, attempted to sign the live, he was told they were not free to join him.

Their careers are as iconardized as Petrovic's. Humanity, indeed. Are we so far ahead of the Sovi-Union, whose team manager Konstantin Beskov last month said, "It would be harmful to allow

coming to play in Russia. In one direction, at least, there is

Logistics of Relocation **Bedevil NHL Franchise**

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. —

suffering — six years as general manager of the downtrodden

Falling Behind Together, McNab and MacMil-

lan will try to make a contender out of the team with the worst record in the NHL. The Devils' offices in the arena

were supposed to be ready last weekend. But as McNab noted, We were five months behind when we started, and now we're six months behind." How can anyone read anything

in his temporary office? One shelf is lined with cassettes of tapes voices of announcers who want to broadcast the Devils' games. Another long table sags under the weight of envelopes, folders, stacks of mail, all in seeming disarray.

McNab's housekeeping. One collection has letters from dentists and doctors who want to work for a hockey team. Another has "Dear Mr. McNab" notes from minor league hockey players looking for a job. He points out another collection: "These are résumés from public-relations people. Three hun-

McNab sees his competition as the New York Rangers. "Why is it

It is because the New York Islanders have worked on identifying themselves with Long Island. They don't need fans from, say, Staten Island. But the Devils, with about 20,000 seats to fill, can look months to go through a list of posto Staten Island — and Brooklyn sible candiates and begin making

our top men, even the older players, to go abroad. Also, remember, there won't be any foreign players

McNab expects to average about

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service Max McNab flings open a door and there, in the basement of and there, in the basement of Meadowlands Arena, piled like the rubble of a dead civilization, are the last remnants of the National Hockey League's Colorado Rock-

There are cardboard cartons dozens, perhaps hundreds— marked "lamp shades," "year-books," "air-conditioning filters." There is a box filled with Denver telephone directories.

"Three vans backed up and un-loaded the stuff," said McNab, "It cost more than \$20,000 to ship." McNab is a florid, grandfatherly sort who has just taken over as the vice president in charge of hockey operations for the Jersey Devils.

Perhaps they're the New Jersey Devils. Their exact name is merely one item that awaits a command decision by John J. McMullen, the team's principal owner. For now, Devils will do, and the 58-year-old McNab shrugs good-naturedly as he attempts to complete the transfer of the Rockies to their new home in New Jersey. He has paid his dues with quiet

Washington Capitals before he was dismissed last winter along with the coach, Gary Green. But McMullen plucked McNab out of retirement to complement the club's 39-year-old coach and general manager, Billy MacMillan.

But there is a method to

dred or so."

that when you hear people talk hockey around here they say Rangers' and not Islanders?" " he aueried.

decided by nine votes to seven, not hattan - as well as New Jersey. tainly wish Bill well."

the Rangers, the Knicks and the Nets, the Cosmos, the Giants and . the Jets and, in the spring, the Generals of the new United States

12,000 fans per game this season.

schedule will overlap the 10 other

It doesn't faze him that his

Football League.

Beyond that, though, he and
MacMillan will attempt to establish a home their players really want to come to.

"This is going to be a better hockey situation for them than Denver," said McNab. "They're going to be able to see a hockey game on television every night They're going to be able to read four, five newspapers writing about hockey every day."

And, pethaps, they will not be so tired. Last season, far from any other team in the NHL, the Rock-ies spent 85 days on the road to play 40 games. This season, they will spend only 57 days away — and about a third of those are oneday trips to meet the Rangers, Islanders, Philadelphia Flyers, the Capitals and the Hartford Whalers.

McNab knows it will not be

easy. No one will give the Devils anything for now. Because of the late start, said McNab, television is unlikely for the 1982-83 season. And for this campaign, by agreement with the local teams, the Devils cannot play at home on Sundays and Wednesdays (when the Rangers are home) or on Tuesdays and Saturdays (when the Islanders are home).

But such turbulent times will be

just a memory one day if the Devils achieve success. It was 10 years ago that the Islanders started their first season — and lost more games than any NHL team ever

Astros Dismiss Manager Virdon

The Associated Press HOUSTON — Houston Astro Manager Bill Virdon was fired Tuesday and coach Bob Lillis wes named as an interim replacement. The Astros are 49-62 and in fifth place in the Western Division of

the National League. Virdon took over the team in 1975. His career managerial record at Houston was 544-522. In 1980, the Astros won the divisional title before losing to Philadelphia in a tense five-game championship se-ries. In last year's split season, they won the second half but lost to Los

Angeles in a five-game playoff.
"We made the decision that the Astros were going to need a new manager next year," said John J. McMullen, chairman of the Astros' board, "This seemed to be the appropriate time to make the change.
This will give us the next two

and Westchester County and Man- our plans for next season. We cer-

hard, little pigeon, the people said - work hard and you will earn privileges that will lift your folks out of their confinement. The little pigeon worked. By 16 he took wing for Red Star Bel-grade, Yugoslavia's most famous club. By 18 he was a fully fledged Philadelphia's Pete Rose dove back into first base in Monday's third inning, beating a pickoff club. By 18 h throw from Pittsburgh catcher Steve Nicosia to first baseman Bill-Madlock. The Phillies won, 4-3. international. Non-Old-Timer Bouton on Decline of Yankee Tradition

By Jim Bouton for attribution. Except me. In September, 1966, we were in last place, 261/2 games New York Times Service NEW YORK - Last Saturday I watched the Yankees' Old-Timers' Game on television. I wasn't invited. I've

kee not invited back. If I were there, I would just be another former player I said such a thing today, I'd be questioned about my introduced in a crowd of stars. If I told you what I wrote, you'd laugh at how harmless it was but in 1970 it was controversial and un-Yankeelike, even though I was no longer a Yankee. Back then, Yankees were supposed to be seen and not heard from.

the pinstripes.
So you can understand why I'm getting such a kick out of watching the Yankees these days. Nobody is upholding the Yankee tradition. Not the players or the owners. Ev-

Jim Bouton has recently updated his book, "Ball Four." It is called "Ball Four Phis Ball Five."

never been invited since I wrote a book about baseball in

1970. People ask me if I'm sad or bitter. On the contrary;

it gives me a special distinction: I'm the only former Yan-

erybody is popping off:
On any given day there is enough dirty laundry to start
a dry-cleaning business. Are they all trying to get banned from Old-Timers' Day? It's not that the old Yankees never had turmoil. In the 1960s I played for three different managers in three years. Granted, that's not the same as three managers, five pitching coaches and two batting instructors in one year,

but it was wild for back then. And pretty funny, too. Especially when Yogi Berra was let go in 1964 after he won the pennant. The big turmoil that summer occurred on a bus ride to the airport in Chicago. We had just lost a doubleheader to the White Sox (sound familiar?) during the last month

of a three-team permant race. Piping Up

In true Yankee fashion, the bus was as quiet as a morgue. That's when my roommate, Phil Linz, who sometimes left his pinstripes in the locker room, decided to play his new harmonica, which he had purchased that

Since he didn't know any songs, he played one note at a time according to the instruction booklet. Appropriately, it was a sad version of "Mary Had a Little Lamb." Yogi charged to the back of the bus and swatted the harmonica into Joe Pepitone's kneecap, which produced a

harmonica into Joe Pepitone's kneecap, which produced a lot of moaning from Joe while guys were biting their lips to keep from laughing. Coach Frank Crosetti was screaming that it was the worst thing he had seen in 33 years with the Yankees.

Of course, when we went on to win the pennant, the sportswriters called that the turning point, and Phil and Yogi did a harmonica commercial. And you thought the Miller Lite people were the first to capitalize on Yankee strife.

After Yogi, the big controversy was the mutiny under Johnny Keane. Although the players didn't respect Yogi, they didn't like Keane and refused to play ball for him. We had been spoiled by Ralph Houk, whom the players loved when he managed because he never said anything

bad about us in the newspapers.

That's important to ballplayers. They remember stuff said about them for years. Take my word for it. The players complained about Berra and Keane, but they did

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Major League

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

it privately to Houk, who as general manager replaced Berra with Keane and Keane with himself. The point here is that nobody really popped off. Not

out, and I was asked by a reporter what was wrong with the Yankees. Considering our situation I said, "We stink," which became a big, black headline the following day.

Well, you would have thought chunks of concrete were falling off the Stadium. I had to apologize to the team. If

I noticed that a couple of old threads from the '60s have been rewoven into the modern Yankee uniform. Pepitone is now the Yankee batting coach (as this is written) and Bill Bergesch is working in the front office. In 1964, Bergesch was the man who secretly made the deal with Keane to manage the Yankees while Keane was still managing the Cardinals in the middle of a pennant race. Bergesch, a quiet fellow, was recently hollered at by Tommy John, another quiet fellow. You may not have

noticed because there is so much hollering these days. Today's players will holler about anything, like going to the bullpen. In my day you didn't even holler about getting sent down to Syracuse. You just went, and tried to prove they'd made a mistake. Now players call their agents if they get moved in the batting order.

Team Psychosis

Aren't the Yankee players under a lot of pressure play-ing for an owner like George Steinbrenner, a television reporter recently asked me. Pressure? The players' com-plaints would be funny if they weren't so sad. These guys don't know what pressure is. They have lost their perspective. Pressure is being out of work with six kids. Or being a cop or a fireman. Any of them would gladly change places with the players.

It's easy to lose perspective on a baseball team. You're living in a bubble, divorced from reality. It starts early in life. As Bill Russell, the basketball player, once said. They've all been on scholarship since the third grade." You can get a pretty warped view of things when all the outside world wants to know is, "Who's going to win tonight?" and "How's your arm feeling?"

A team that travels and eats and works together becomes like an inbred family. The news media become the enemy and fans are a necessary evil. Ordinary events like going to the bullpen become overinflated. A team psy-Even the saner ones, like John, get caught up. They start acting like rats in a maze when the scientists turn up

these guys. They think Lebanon is a new minor league town they might get sent to in Pennsylvania. And if you ask them why they're not having fun making millions running in the sunshine, they think you're crazy. Now throw in Steinbrenner, His emphasis on winning at the expense of everything else, I believe, has a negative impact on sports. But he gives the players a taste of the real world that they've been missing.

the juice on the grid. The real world loses its meaning to

Most owners are content to drop by the clubhouse once in a while and shake a few hands. Steinbrenner acts like a real boss. Sure he goes too far — but he's a lot closer to most bosses than anything the players are used to. In the real world, when production slips the boss screams and heads roll. It's the American way.



Monday's Major League Line Scores

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Stational League .

MONTREAL—Recoiled Ray Joinson utilejder, from Wichito of the American association and send Wolloca Johnson, infletder, te Wichita.
PHILADELPHIA—Received Jerry Reed.
Pitther, from Oklahoma City of the American

BASKETBALL CLEVELAND-Signed Struce Flowers. FOOTBALL

NASL Standings EASTERN DIVISION

WESTERN DIVISION

Hatigaal Feetball League BUFFALO—Cut Rod Lee and Jim Duncon. Wide receivers; Acron Finch, center; John Schroeder, offensive tockle; Ron Crews, detensive end; and Mike Simpson and Charles Perez, C.Dioz (8) and Benedict, Pocoroba (8); Acrision, defensive bocks.
CLEVELAND—Wolved Harry Oliver and itselven Steinke, kickers.
DETROIT—Announced the refirement of large Towle, timbbocker, Released Jim rse (B), D.Smith (9) and Ashby: Montefusco, Elcheiberger (8) and T.Kennedy W Sutton, 11-8. L. Montefusco, 9-7. HRS-MINNESOTA—Announced the retires

Jim Bouton in his pinstriped prime.

Transactions

American League
DETROIT—Restored Milt Wilcox, ottober, to back, PHILADELPHIA—Waived Cosay Murphy, punter; Rich Grube, offensive tockie; Dave Wasner, quarterback; Slave Hings, delensive vocasy, quoi reack; suev rung, caretave bock; and Craig Nicobopulous, linkbacker.

ST. LOUIS—Cut Raigh Clayton, wide receiver; Carla Comba, defensive lineman; Dook Field, linebacker; Steve Curpenter, defensive back; James Williams, defensive end; Lowrence Reid, Ken Jahrson and Grag Poster, running backs; and Jun Vonan, curriertock.

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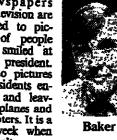
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OBSERVER

Oh Dear, No Dimples

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — When some-body eminent comes to the White House, the management calls in news photographers to take a picture of the president smiling at his visitor. This is called a "photo opportunity," meaning an op-portunity for the caller to get some

happy publicity, Newspapers and television are addicted to pictures of people being smiled at by the president. Also to pictures of presidents entering and leaving airplanes and helicopters. It is a rare week when you don't see sev-



eral pictures of President Reagan striding to or from his helicopter. The news behind these pictures I suppose, is that the president is extremely good at getting on and off helicopters, but after seeing him do it a hundred times you can't help wondering why the news

I was thinking wistfully along these lines the other day when, as chance would have it, the photographers obliged with a picture of him not smiling at the foreign minister of Israel.

people keep harping on the point. I'd like to see a picture of him doing something else he's good at.

Since the foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, was calling at the White House, I naturally expected the "photo opportunity" to produce the usual picture of him being warmed by Reagan's engaging smile. Seeing instead an unsmiling president looking out upon Shamir. I plunged into several yards of densely packed newspaper prose to investigate the cause of this extraordinary event.

Had Shamir trampled the White House petunia beds? Criticized Reagan's technique of getting in Since the foreign minister, Yit-

Reagan's technique of getting in and out of helicopters? No, it was more interesting than that.

Before Shamir's arrival the president and some of his advisors had conferred about how to tell Shamir that the president was cross with Israel, and decided to do it by withholding the presidential smile during the "photo opportunity." Why, you may ask, didn't the

president say, "I may as well tell you right out, Mr. Shamir, that I'm very sour on Israel these days"? Had you been Shamir, you

wouldn't you? I doubt, however, that I would have read the same meaning into the president's failure to smile during the "photo op-portunity." Noting that he wasn't smiling at me as he usually does for visitors, I'd probably have thought, "Gosh, I'll bet I took his favorite chair.'

The White House people may have thought Shamir would miss the message too, because they had nameless "sources" explain to reporters what Reagan meant by not smiling, thus making sure that Shamir would get the message right when he read the newspapers.

One of these "sources" told a reporter that a single picture is worth a thousand words. Can the White House really believe that? In my experience of news photos a single word is usually worth a thousand pictures. Surely, if I were president and wanted to let Shamir know I was impatient with his government, I could come up with seven words — "Israel can go jump in the lake" — that would make my sentiments a lot clearer than a pho-

So far as I can tell, using a picture of an unsmiling face to communicate with another government is a diplomatic first. With its roots in film, the Reagan administration can probably communicate by photograph with sufficient mance to avoid dangerous diplomatic

to of me not wearing my smile.

misunderstandings.

After Reagan, however, it may
be a long time before we're blessed with a president so good at being photographed. Many future presi-dents will have the same problem I do: an incurable habit of narrowing the eyes to sinister slits the instant the shutter clicks.

Despite the sweetness of my character, the resulting picture al-ways captures a face suffused with low cunning, the face of a squintyeyed snake of a man for whom no treachery is too vile. When the first diplomatic picture was published of me greeting the British ambas-sador in the White House, the only possible interpretation London could make would be that, unless Britain struck first, it would be doomed to obliteration by her perfidious transatlantic ally.

Naturally, I'd try to reassure the English. "Not to worry" I'd cable. "I just happen to take a terrible photograph." It would be awful if they chose to believe that one picture is worth more than 11 words.

New York Times Service

Armagnac: A Shot at U.S. Market

By Elizabeth Venant International Herald Tribune

DARIS — Wine Perrier Cognac Kir. Ever since the American palate began to thirst for the good things in life, the French have happily been downing it with artful libations. The latest refinement to be promoted is that velvet flame of a firewater, armagnac.

Virtually unknown in the United States two years ago, the amber brandy has been starring in full-page advertisements, brandy tastings, and wine and spirits reviews. The armagnac industry predicts a 25-percent increase in exports to the United States this year, while its most aggressive producers, Marquis de Caussade and de Montale, hope to double their

It's an impressive turnaround for a product that has been slumbering on U.S. liquor store shelves since the end of Prohibition.

What made it happen? Snob appeal. Armed with slick slogans, news releases and market surveys, armagnac firms are challenging the postprandial prestige of cognac.

"We're changing the image of armagnac," declared Patrick de Montale, the 39-year-old executive credited with spearheading the armagnac attack. "For years armagnac has been dragging along in cognac's shadow."

Family Enterprises

Unlike cognac, which is often marketed by large companies, armagnac is typically the product of small, family enterprises. "We had a superb product, but it wasn't being commercialized." said de Montale, who, with his cousin Olivier, buys armagnac from family pro-

Though it has been exported to the United States since the 1930s, armagnac managed to remain virtually ignored while cognac made the country its No. 1 one international consumer. Last year, armagnac was still only a drop in the U.S. spirits market, with 180,000 of its flat, squat bottles shipped to the United States - one bottle of armagnac for every 100 bottles of cognac.

In France, where armagnac is often extolled as the sine qua non of brandies and revered as the oldest French eau-de-vie, the ratio is one to two. Market surveys commissioned by the Bureau National Interprofessionnel de l'Armagnac, which represents armagnac firms, have repeatedly shown that the French will sip cognac or armagnac with relative equanimity. By extrapolation, that has meant a huge potential in the U.S. market.

The first to jump in with modern marketing and promotional tools were the de Montales, who also took advantage of an overproduction of armagnac. The cousins, natives of the Armagnac district in the former province of Gascony in southwest France, set up their Compagnie des Produits de Gascogne in 1980; last year, their first year of production, they galped up almost one-third of the U.S. armagnac market, becoming the second larg-



est exporter of armagnac to the United States. The de Montales are also aiming their product at West Germany and Japan.

Meanwhile, Marquis de Caussade's new owner. Michel Coste, president of a privatelabel cognac group, has revamped strategies for the United States, France and Asia. The firm, which is the leading exporter to the United States, with roughly half the market, has introduced full-page color ads and a new bottle design following the start of a similar campaign in France last fall.

After a five-year campaign in Britain, the armagnac burean has hired a leading New York public relations firm and put \$350,000 into ads, tastings and junkets to introduce U.S. journalists to the pastoral land of armagnac. Dozens of major magazines have run or scheduled articles on armagnac. Things are going so well that Coste and de Montale predict a tenfold overall market increase in the next five years.

When de Montale first came on the scene, about the only publicity for armagnac in the United States was a catalog-style ad for Marquis de Caussade that made desultory appearances in New York-area newspapers. Gustave Ledun jokes, "We're offering a case of cham-Charles Ledun, president of the armagnac bu-reau, recalled that, in early U.S. presentations, in Salt Lake City."

"we were explaining how to pronounce armagnac."

The strategy for the U.S. market has been to contrast armagnac and cognac. Both de Montale and Coste have introduced higherpriced lines and their advertisements are redolent with snob appeal. The de Montale ads murmer conspiratorily, "Until now the French have shared cognac, but kept armag-nac for themselves," while the Marquis de Caussade ads associate the product with a rare, beautiful butterfly.

The basis for the snobbery is a market survey for de Montale that found cosnac to be overpopularized and the cognac-swiller perceived as somewhat stodgy. Consequently, the armagnac fan is being presented as sophis-ticated and avant-garde. De Montale advertises only in up-market publications and sells only in selected liquor stores. And, after respondents criticized cognac as harsh, the de Montales concocted an older, smoother blend

The sales pitch has also centered on armag-nac's gustatory ments. First produced by Gascon monks in the 15th century, the 80proof brandy was used to sterilize wounds until one day, as de Montale says, "somebody took a swig of it."

Breathtaking Bouquet

Ever since, armagnac has been known for its breathtaking bouquet and flavor, with overtones of prunes, violets and the black oak of the casks in which it ages. The product of a single continuous distillation of white wine, armagnac lingers in the mouth with an aftertaste that connoisseurs praise.

Still, in a money's-worth market, aristocratic taste has not always proved sufficient. Thus, Women's Wear Daily advised its readers that armagnac may be swilled on the rocks as an aperitif, mixed with club soda or fruit juices, and used to spice up soups and stews. Although Ledon says that de Montale "is

shaking the others up," many of the 40 French firms exporting to the United States still ship only, a few dozen cases. The armagnac bureau, citing member rivalry, declines to-release clear market figures for leading labels in the United States, but they include Larresingle (about 15 percent), Marquis de Mon-tesquiou (about 10 percent), Sempé, and Cles Meanwhile, the cognac camp has not

proved a very sporting competitor. Its producers, in letters to Ledun's bureau, have blasted the de Montale ads as "comparative and misleading." (Comparative advertising is prohibited in France.) But that has hardly stopped the new con-

tenders. Though they claim their greatest successes in the northeastern United States,

Heston: Deauville Days

Charlton Heston will be the guest ley, the capital, and other areas of honor at France's Deauville and the fields remain a hazard to Film Festival, Sept. 3-12. Ten Hes-Navy helicopter co-pilot, sailed for the islands with the British task force after the Argentine invasion ton movies will be shown, including "Ruby Gentry," "The Ten Commandments," "El Cid" and "Planet of the Apes." His new movie, "Mother Lode," will also and is still there. be screened. From Deauville, Hes-Cornelia Wallace, the former wife of George C. Wallace, has ton will go to Paris for the unveiling of his likeness at the Musée

Grevin waxworks

he will bring suit in federal court if

the Corps of Engineers gives the

Bulgarian-born artist a permit.

Christo, who has wrapped

landscapes and landmarks around

the world, has permits from Gov.

Robert Graham and county and city officials who have control over

the area where the "Surrounded Islands" project is planned.

Prince Andrew piloted his Sea

King helicopter, carrying 15 British soldiers, to a safe landing on

rough terrain near an Argentine

minefield during fighting for the Falkland Islands, according to London's Daily Mail newspaper.

The 22-year-old son of Queen Erz-

sbeth II landed on a narrow, rough

road while he was ferrying troops

to the Sapper Hill base shortly be-

fore the Argentine surrender in

June, the newspaper said. John Roberts, a soldier in the Welsh

Guards, told the Daily Mail: "He

must have known the risk he was

running. He could have been only

three or four feet from the nearest

mine when he landed." The Falk-

lands terrain is largely bog, and helicopter landings are difficult. The Argentines, who invaded the

British colony April 2, buried thousands of mines around Stan-

EMPLOYMENT

PEOPLE

sued the former Alabama governor, claiming he interfered with development of a television series based on her life. Filing identical The conservationist who led a \$7-million suits in state and federal battle last month to save a herd of courts, because of jurisdictional questions, Mrs. Wallace alleged deer in the Florida Everglades has set his sights on pelicans and manatees in Miami's Biscayne that the NBC television network lost interest in a proposed series on Bay, saying they could be threat-ened by a plan by the avant-garde her life after Wallace told NBC that much of her material rightfully belonged to him. But Marty Krefft, head of the production company that Mrs. Wallace said artist Christo to wrap 10 small is-lands with pink fabric. Jack Kassewitz Jr., head of the Florida Wildlife Rescue Team, said Chrishad agreed to develop the series, scoffed. This is hilarious, he to will face legal opposition if he goes through with the plan. Kassaid. "We had some discussions sewitz said he will urge the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to block the project. Christo has an applicawith Cornelia, but they fell apart years ago." tion pending before the Florida Department of Environmental It was planned as a reunion for Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, who starred in romantic films of Regulations for a permit to wrap the islands in pink mesh for two weeks next March. Kassewitz said

the 1940s, but Pidgeon was ill so Garson was joined by other co-stars — Dana Andrews, Cesar Romero and Howard Duff. The luncheon honored Garson's return to acting in the "Love Boat" television series, after a two-year ab sence. Besides Andrews, of br Strange Lady in Town, Romero, of Julia Misbehaves, and Duff, who also appears in the TV show, of Garson was greeted by the directors George Cukor and Vincente Minnelli. I saw Walter last Samday," she said. "He seems well, but he his balance was damaged by medi-cation for two blood clots he received in a fall a few years ago." dis Garson lives in Dallas with her dis husband of 33 years, Buddy Forel

Wendy Potasnik takes her Crack-er Jack seriously. The 9-year-old is suing the manufacturer for lorgetting to put a prize in her box of the candy-coated popcorn and peanuts. She filed suit in Carmel, Ind. asking that the Cracker lack Divi-son of Borden Inc. be made to pay court costs and famish a for.

They advertise a free toy in each the same in t box. However, there was none in mine. I feel since I bought their product because of their claim, they broke a contract with me Wendy's complaint read.

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